The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and valuable reading for the family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $2 00; In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1871. NO. 94.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

WASHINGTON.

THE PARAGUAY RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Admirals Godon and Davis Censured—A Court of Inquiry Ordered—The Steamer Saginaw Missing—A Vessel to be Sent in Quest of Her—Another 5,000,000 Acre Railroad Subsidy—Bounty Lands for Soldiers and Sailors—Bill to Grant Government Lands in Ohio to the State—The McGarrahan Case to be Reopened Next Week—Social Gatherings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1871.

The Paraguay Business.

The debate in the House on the Paraguay affairs of Minister Washburn excited more attention to-day than yesterday. The speeches of Messrs. Beck, Dawes, Banks and Voorhees in favor of the majority resolutions were strong and effective. Mr. Banks said he did not regard the resolutions as censure of the Admirals, but censure of the Navy Department for its assumption of superiority to and independence of the State Department in instructions to naval officers abroad. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, opposed the majority resolutions. Wood, of New York, said this was a mere personal controversy, and both sides were wrong. He wanted the whole subject laid on the table. It was evidently the sentiment of the House that the naval officers implicated in this business had failed in the performance of their duty as protectors of the rights of American citizens abroad. The excuse for this conduct made yesterday by Swann, of Maryland, that Bliss and Masterman were persons of no prominence or reputation, was severely dealt with by Dawes and Voorhees, both of whom asserted that their personal character had nothing to do with the matter, the fact that they were entitled to the protection of the American flag being enough for any officer's guidance. The interest of the members was shown by the way they moved about the hall, gathering in the vicinity of each speaker in turn. Ex-Minister Washburn was on the floor during the debate on both days, and doubtless feels a degree of satisfaction over the strong approval of his representations given by the votes at the close of the debate. Many members, almost enough to carry the point, were in favor of a stronger expression of disapprobation and censure than the reported resolutions. The temper of the Representatives was, however, so unmistakable that it will doubtless have a strong influence on the bearing and conduct of officers of the navy, and prevent similar action and inaction in the future.

The Missing Steamer Saginaw.

Applications for information concerning the United States steamer Saginaw reach the Navy Department daily. Considerable anxiety begins to be felt for her safety. The last orders were sent to her at Midway Island, directing the ship to proceed to the Isthmus of Darien to co-operate with Commander Selfridge in further explorations for a canal. The Saginaw left Honolulu in October, and should have reached the point to which she was ordered in thirty days. Nothing has been heard of her since. The Department telegraphed to San Francisco some days ago, directing a vessel to be sent out to try and find traces of the missing ship.

Bill to Give Away Nearly 5,000,000 Acres of Land.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has authorized the Chairman to report a bill incorporating the Salt Lake and Colorado Railroad Company. The bill was drawn by Mr. Julian, of the House. It makes a land grant of ten sections to the mile for about seven hundred miles—an aggregate of four million eight hundred thousand acres. It has several new restrictive clauses, one of which requires the sale in quarter sections to actual settlers.

Bounty Lands for Soldiers and Sailors.

On motion of Mr. Julian to-day, his committee was directed to consider the propriety of reporting a bill giving every one who served ninety days and over in the war on the Union side, 160 acres under the homestead law, with the modification that the whole term of service in the army be deducted from the five years of actual residence now required.

The Census.

The latest returns at the Census Office changes the figures of population somewhat for Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. Ohio now stands 2,661,100; Illinois 2,539,000, and Missouri 1,708,000.

Government Lands in Ohio.

Representative Wilson, of Ohio, made argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Public Lands, in favor of ceding all public lands in Ohio to that State. A bill providing for this passed the House last session. The number of acres involved is about forty thousand, most of it being in small, irregular tracts, and a great part of it being already matter of litigation. The committee will report favorably on the bill next week.

The McGarrahan Case

Will be reopened by the House Judiciary Committee next week. Another attempt is to be made to show that President Lincoln signed a patent conveying the tract in question to McGarrahan. The only evidence to support this theory depends upon the memory of a single witness. Against this theory documentary evidence in the Department of the Interior is very strong. Gen. Butler will press his proposition to report that neither has a title, and that the land belongs to the Government.

Social Events.

Judge J. W. D. Wright, of Indiana, gave an entertainment to-night to the Senators and members and all prominent officials from his State. It was the largest gathering of Indianians which has taken place here for a long time.

The annual sociables of the Ohio and Illinois Republican Associations took place to-night, and were largely attended. President Grant, several members of the Cabinet, and State Senators and Representatives were also present. Welcome addresses and responses thereto were made at each, and music and dancing were kept up to a late hour.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

George Herbert, at Clifton, Luzerne county, vice R. W. Drinker, resigned; Daniel P. Rose, at Yatesville, Schuylkill county, vice George D. Benzinger, resigned; Philip Shaffer, at Packer, Jefferson county, vice Thomas Edmunds, resigned; Wm. McCall, at Howellsville, Delaware county, vice Wm. Mathew, resigned; Miss Ellen E. Pardoe, at Eldredville, Sullivan county, vice David J. Pardoe, deceased.

Mail Messenger—At McWilliamstown, Chester county, P. H. Kennedy is appointed at $60 a year from January 1, 1871. At Waterford, W. Hamilton is designated as mail messenger at $240 per annum from date of beginning, vice Matteson, deceased.

Appointments—Anderson D. Tewkesbury, Postmaster at Auburn Center, Susquehanna county, vice Milton Harris, resigned; Charles H. Ellis, Postmaster at Uniondale, Susquehanna county, vice John Miller, resigned; Thomas Doling, Postmaster at Dolingville, Jefferson county, vice Gilbert B. Burrows, resigned; Reuben Buck, Postmaster at Jacksonville, Lehigh county, vice L. Kestler, resigned; John Miller, Postmaster at Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield county, vice James Forest, resigned.

REDEMPTION OF THREE PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to redeem an additional $1,650,000 of three per cent. certificates, as follows: $5,000 each, all outstanding certificates between numbers 560 and 610, inclusive, and $10,000 each, all outstanding certificates between numbers 360 and 500, inclusive, interest on the same to cease February 28th, at which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any National bank. This will make in all $5,650,000 called in.

COIN IN THE TREASURY.

The coin in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was $100,269,000, including $27,000,000 in coin certificates.

THE UNITED STATES' CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

It is officially known that negotiations are in progress for the appointment of a Joint Commission by the United States and Spain for the settlement of the claims arising out of Cuban matters.

POSTPONED.

The postponement of the hearing in the case of the New York and Central Railroad scrip dividend tax was consented to by the Law Department of the Treasury Department only on the ground of Attorney General Akerman's absence, and in order that the railroad may present any evidence they have to Mr. Akerman on his return to Washington.

CONTRADICTION.

A report has been circulating that the Spanish Minister is actively engaged through his emissaries and agents opposing the annexation of San Domingo. There is no foundation whatever for the report. It is known that the Minister takes no part whatever in the controversy.

FURTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDY ASKED FOR.

The Union Pacific Railroad proposes to build a branch road from Ogden, in Utah Territory, to the head of navigation on the Columbia river, providing that Congress will allow it to do so on the "terms and provisions, grants, franchise, limitations, privileges and conditions," except the issuing of bonds by the United States, provided for in the act under which it built its main road. Delegate Garfield, of Washington Territory, has introduced a bill authorizing the building of the railroad, and the issue of five million dollars worth of additional stock by the Company.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

The Administration has been looking into the prospects of the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of annexation, in the event that the proposed San Domingo Commission should report in favor of the acquisition of that territory, and has found that an informal canvass of the Senate shows that there are thirty-seven Senators who are opposed to the project. The Senate resolutions for the appointment of a Commission, which are pending in the House, were considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of that body this morning, and did not receive the support that was expected. Another meeting will be held to-morrow to finally decide it, and the probability is that a bare majority of the committee will report in their favor. The annexationists are confident of success. In the House the friends of Cuba intend to move to amend the Senate resolution so as to propose that the San Domingo Commissioners shall inquire whether any government other than that of Spain exists in Cuba, and if so report upon its present state and condition, the character and extent of the country over which it exercises jurisdiction, the number of its military and naval forces, &c., and all other information that may be deemed competent or desirable with reference to recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States.

BUTLER, PA.

Charles Stein Dies from Injuries Received from a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., January 6.—Charles Stein, whose skull was fractured on the 2d instant by the falling of a tree while he was skating, died this morning at three o'clock.

Wesley Smead died in Poughkeepsie, New York, last night. He celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of his birthday at the Morgan House two weeks ago, on which occasion he gave $5,000 to the Widows' Home in Cincinnati, making $37,000 he has given that institution in all. He has also given liberally to the charitable institutions of Poughkeepsie. He was well known in the West and also in business circles in New York.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY CONTEST.

The Mackey-McGrath Coalition—Wallace Agrees to It, and it is the Slate as it Stands—Both Won't Win—Dan Barr a Candidate—Can Straight Republicans be Taken Over to McGrath Under the Lead of Wallace?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1871.

The coalition between Mackey and McGrath is all that is talked of in the Treasury circles. McGrath stayed here after the Philadelphia members had left. Mackey also remained over. The honest Mackey men do not like the idea very much, that they are to be thus traded off. Pulling his hot chestnuts out of the fire will burn their fingers. At the same time many Democrats say they would not be benefited by McGrath's election. Messages were sent to Dan. Barr, of Allegheny, who, it appears, has had the matter so well set up that McGrath can't make much headway in pulling it down. A committee of McGrath's friends were appointed to wait on him on Monday. Buckalew will of course not go for McGrath, who put money into his Senatorial district against him, and will now be paid back with interest. As Buckalew votes, so goes Judge Brodhead, of Carbon, Albright, of Lehigh, Davis, of Berks, and their respective members.

All headway McGrath can make towards a caucus nomination is made on the promise that he will get five Mackey men to vote for him. This takes better among the Senators than it does among the members of the House, many of whom are old members and know something of the close corporation which has hedged in the Treasury for their own exclusive benefit for years.

Contest for Treasurer.

The contest for Treasurer is still as bittter as ever. Judging from the surface of the political cauldron, the success of the Republican candidate is not possible; but the grave dangers attending a Republican defeat in a Republican Legislature may force the contending parties to union and conciliation. A clear majority of the Republican members prefer Mackey, and he would be elected but for the fatal friendship of Cameron. Most of Mackey's strength is his own rather than Cameron's; but the fact that Cameron supported him in the unwarrantable defeat of Irwin in 1869 sticks to him like the brand of a malefactor. If Cameron were dead and forgotten, Mackey would go through easily; but Cameron living is worse than a skeleton in Mackey's political household. As the fiercest blasts of the tempest often just precede the returning sunlight, so the political tempest in the Republican ranks may be stilled in time by its very violence. While Mackey is floundering under the crushing load of Cameron, it is but just to say that Cameron will be faithfully for the man—who is elected. No matter who he may be, whether Mackey, Jones, or Snooks, Cameron will be able to demonstrate that he made his election.

Cameron has thrown up the sponge at last. The sad truth is forced upon him that he has reached the evening of his power, and its shadows are gathering around him like unwelcome whispers of dying applause.

Publication of the Record.

The question of publishing a *Record* has been agitated to a considerable extent, but no determined effort has as yet been made to force it through either branch of the Legislature. An attempt was made to introduce it at the Republican caucus of the House held a few evenings since, but it was postponed. The feeling among some of the country members appears to be against it, while the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh members demand its publication as of vital importance to them. While they are unanimous as to the necessity of a *Record* being issued, they are divided as to the modes in which it shall be published. Some will insist on a phonographic report of the proceedings, and others believe that a mere record of the proceedings will be sufficient to satisfy their constituency. In the latter manner only can the *Record* be issued daily with the proceedings of the day before, and really this is the only way in which it should appear. The members should be able every morning, to review the work of the day previous, and see that no corrupt special legislation becomes incorporated in the laws of the State, without their being able to expunge it. The fact that much of just such legislation was enacted at the last session, when no record was kept, is hourly demonstrated in conversations with country members, who on going home after the adjournment made the discovery that certain institutions had been incorporated for their district, about the passage of which they knew nothing, and with the services of which their constituency could well afford to dispense. Should the idea of a phonographic report be carried, there would be the same difficulties to be encountered as were experienced during the time the previous *Record* was issued. The proceedings at the end of the session were so far behind that it required three months to finish the work. It was really of no importance, as it was kept in Harrisburg until after the convention of each party had met and nominated their candidates.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Consideration of the resolutions in regard to the Paraguayan difficulty was resumed.

After a lengthy discussion the resolution offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, directing a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis, was agreed to by 90 to 26.

The resolution offered by Mr. MAYNARD for censuring Fleet Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Commander Kirtland was rejected by 66 to 69.

The resolution offered by Mr. ORTH, disapproving the conduct of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, in accepting their release in the manner and under the circumstances detailed in the testimony, in receiving, holding and treating them as prisoners, was adopted, yeas 100, nays 62.

The resolutions offered by Mr. SWANN as a substitute for those of the majority were rejected, only 14 voting in the affirmative.

The resolutions reported by the Committee declaring that Admiral Godon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburn in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, was adopted by 89 to 39. The other majority resolutions were agreed to without division.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every officer, soldier or sailor who served ninety days in the war for the Union, and was honorably discharged, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land as a homestead, his actual term of service to count as part of the five years required by the homestead act of 1862. Adopted.

Mr. CONNER asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to publish in general orders the resolution of censure adopted today on Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. HOOPER objected.

The House then, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, January 6.—Colonel O. P. Stearns was nominated for the short term in the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Norton.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6.—The Legislature met in joint convention this afternoon, to hear the Governor's message. The message is very long, and relates principally to State matters. Referring to the State debt, the Governor says that the financial condition of the State, so far as the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory. Practically all the foreign debt of the State, except $78,000 of war loan bonds issued under the legislation of 1861, has been redeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including $3,551,316 15 of non-negotiable bonds given to the school fund, is $3,979,601 15.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 6.—The President of the Senate has filled the vacancies in standing committees of that House caused by resignation of Senators during the vacation. A resolution was adopted by the House, providing for a committee to examine into the reasons for locating the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Xenia, instead at White Sulphur Springs. Messrs. Parr, Fitch, Callen, Sterling and Joy were appointed said Committee. Majority and minority reports in the election contest against Glover, Republican Representative from Scioto county were presented. The majority report is in favor of Glover.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—The State Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday, after hearing Governor McClurg's message read. The House also adjourned until the same time. Governor McClurg's message congratulates the people on the present prosperous condition of the State. He says that the recent revelation of the ballot box is creditable to the people, and asserts that there was no organized party or faction opposed to any of the constitutional amendments recently voted for, and believes there will be no trouble in the future if those in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored peaceful relations.

MEXICO.

Resignation of the Minister of Justice—Political—Adjournment of Congress—Speech of the President—Insurrectionists Availing Themselves of the National Clemency, &c., &c.

MEXICO, December 30.—Signor Iglesias, Minister or Justice, has resigned, owing to the election and to dissensions in the Cabinet.

The wife of President Juraez is seriously indisposed, and it is thought will not recover.

Two City Councils, representing the Lerdo and Juarez parties, have been elected. Juarez, however, has decided that only the Board of Aldermen shall continue in office. While this decision disposes for a time of the difficulty presented by the election of the two City Councils, it does not give satisfaction to the friends of the candidates chosen by either party.

The sessions of Congress were brought to a close on the 15th, when President Juarez made a speech, in the course of which he said that the treaty of commerce and amity between Mexico and Italy had been signed by the latter power. The Speaker of Congress subsequently remarked that both Congress and the President deem the present a suitable time for Mexico to resume her former relations with the foreign powers, or form new relations precedent to the interchange of representatives. Foreseeing the probable condition of affairs, and with a view, perhaps, of allaying the apprehensions of the public, the speaker also said that it behooved him to deny the truth of the reports in circulation that trouble is are expected to arise out of the coming elections.

The representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company will meet the representatives of the Mexican and Matamoras Telegraph Company and arrange for the connection of the lines of the former company with those of the latter.

The insurrection in Guerrero is waning, and even now is perceptibly diminished in its proportions. The revolutionists of Garcia and Cardena have availed themselves of the proclamation of amnesty, and other political offenders are availing themselves of the national clemency, and are restored to their former condition. In the State of New Chihuahua, the placers are said to yield an abundance of the precious metals, and reward liberally their owners, who are having them worked extensively.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Surrender of Maracaibo Confirmed—The Whole Republic in the Hands of Guzman Blanco.

CARACCAS, December 24.—The surrender of Maracaibo and the forts surrounding the town is confirmed. The navy has also surrendered, and now the whole Republic is in the hands of Guzman Blanco, who has hopes of a lasting peace.

The Henry C. Turner, which sunk Wednesday, was owned by George Phillips, Vincent Shinkle and Captain Rusk, of Covington. The boat was valued at $35,000 and insured for $35,000—Franklin, of Wheeling, $2,500, Independent, of Boston, $2,000, and the remainder in Cincinnati offices. The wrecking boat Thomas F. Eckert left Evansville yesterday for the wreck.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

Progress of the Bombardment.

Fire on the Southern Forts Commenced.

THE GREAT BATTLES ON THE SEINE.

Both Armies Claim Successes.

French Force Surprised Near Rouen.

Trochu Accuses the Garrison of Ft. Avron of Cowardice.

ENGLAND.

The French Defeated.

LONDON, January 6.—General Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens, on the 3d instant, that General Bentheim, with troops from the First Army Corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day (Tuesday) on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags and three hundred prisoners.

General Bentheim himself telegraphs from Elouen on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bougacherd. The battle lasted throughout the day.

Messages for Paris to be Forwarded by Pigeons.

BREST, January 6.—The French Government informs telegraph companies that messages for Paris will be accepted, to be forwarded by pigeons at the senders risk. The charge is ten cents per word, and messages must not exceed twenty words.

French Victory Claimed.

LONDON, January 5.—The French Army of the North returned to their encampment near Royelles after the battle of the third inst. General Faidherbe, in an order of the day says: "Soldiers: In the battle of Fort Royelles you victoriously held your positions. At Bapaume you carried all the positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny you victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition we will continue operations.

The Garrison of Avron Accused of Cowardice.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 5.—Jules Favre is coming here. General Trochu accuses the garrison of Avron of contemptible cowardice.

Bismarck's Programme.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Berlin, 5th, says: "By request of Bismarck Austria will accept a representative to Versailles. After peace has been restored, France will remain occupied for some time, and French prisoners be sent to Metz, which is regarded as a German fortress."

PRUSSIA.

Bombardment of the Southern Forts Commenced.

VERSAILES, January 4, *via* LONDON, January 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at nine o'clock Thursday morning.

French Force Surprised near Ruoen.

VERSAILLES, January 6.—The Prussians, on the morning of the 4th, surprised and dispersed the French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stands of colors, two cannon and four hundred and fifty prisoners.

The siege of Belfort continues.

General Glumer, commanding the German forces in the Department of Saone, reports that he evacuated Dijon in accordance with orders from headquarters and reached Vesoul on the 29th ult. He adds that he still holds the passage of the river Saone.

Prussian Victories at Bapaume and Sopignies.

VERSAILLES, January 5.—General Manteuffel reports that an attack, made in considerable masses by the enemy, was repulsed near Sopignies on Monday with small loss on our side and heavy loss to the enemy, including two hundred and fifty prisoners. On Tuesday General Von Goeben, with the Fifteenth Division, victoriously repelled the attack of the Army of the North near Bapaume. At the end of the last fight the enemy began to retreat, which soon became disastrous to them, in consequence of the close pursuit of our cavalry. We have already taken five hundred prisoners.

FRANCE.

Great Battle on the Seine.

HAVRE, January 5, morning.—A dispatch has been received confirming those already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle has been a very fierce one, and of a very sanguinary character. It lasted for several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss on the part of the Prussians was very heavy, and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The London Times on the Two Nations.

The London *Times*, December 22, after commenting on the smallness of the American army and navy, and contrasting them with the British, observes: "The Americans, though pursuing a policy of economy and disarmament far more unhesitatingly than we have done, contrive, nevertheless, to command as much respect as if they were armed to the teeth; whereas we, with armaments far more extensive, are told that we have lost our title to the consideration of the world. It is worth while inquiring how such facts, if facts they are, can be accounted for. We must look for the explanation in the known readiness as well as ability of the Americans to fight, notwithstanding their practical appreciation of the benefits of peace. Their exposed points are comparatively few. Their resources are unbounded, and, though they do not desire war, they would not be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the other hand, have many points exposed. We make no secret of our aversion for war, and it is alleged that almost any provocation might be offered with impunity. In these considerations there is a certain force. But we must now say that in our opinion the contrast itself from beginning to end is more apparent than real. We do not believe that what is said of us is actually thought, either in America or elsewhere. The people who taunt us with reluctance to fight are mostly those who for purposes of their own desire to see us fighting. As a matter of fact, we may take it for granted that foreign States have not the mean opinion of us which we are occasionally pleased to suppose; that we are not sudden or quick in quarrel they know very well: but they know, also, that we can fight if we choose; that our power is truly formidable, and when we begin a war we are not in a hurry to leave off. To a certain extent, they may presume, no doubt, on our love of peace, but at the bottom they take a juster measure of our temper and resources than might be inferred from their occasional sneers and our own candid comments."

Accounts by Mail.

A letter from the German army in front of Paris says King William is one of the most sensitive men in the world. His feelings are so acute that his medical advisers were obliged to forbid his visits to the wounded at the palace. The sound of a death march or the sight of a military funeral produce a deep melancholy, and the aspect of the battlefield on which was won his imperial crown has made him sick nigh unto death and quite unmanned for many hours afterward.

Russell writes to the London *Times*: "Versailles has not suffered—no gutted houses, no shells, roofless, windowless—but no words can give an idea of the state of some of the suburban villages and towns around the French metropolis. They are now divided into categories, and are familiarly described in the German army in words which may be translated: No. 1, the town of a pretty well ransacked; No. 2, the town of the moderately plundered; No. 2, the town of clean gutted. It needs a nice eye and practical knowledge to tell the distinction marks sometimes."

A London *Telegraph* correspondent has the following: "The views expressed with regard to the bombardment, by the highest authorities, are much as follows: 'We have no right to sacrifice the life of a single German soldier unnecessarily to achieve any object of the present war. We are sure of Paris. Its capitulation, sooner or later, is a certainty. We may lose as many men by sorties as we should by besieging the forts and ramparts, but that will not be our doing. We wait outside, and do not molest the Parisians. If they attack us we shall drive them back with heavy cost, no doubt, but the blood shed in such encounters will be upon their heads, not ours. On the other hand, if we assume the offensive we shall be morally responsible to all the widows and orphans in Germany bereft of their relatives in the course of an active siege. It does not cost us much, comparatively speaking, to stay here quartered upon the enemy, but it would cost millions to bombard the forts effectually, and we are answerable for our country's treasury as well as for her blood. In short, there is no valid reason that can justify us in departing from our passive attitude before Paris, and we consequently deem it our duty to remain, where we are until famine shall have done completely the work which our shells might, after all, fail to effects."

Letters and journals of latest date represent France, heretofore the most fertile of countries, in a state of entire neglect and desolation, and that the land can hardly escape a famine. Thousands upon thousands of acres of crops have gone to waste during the past autumn.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

The failure to pay the interest on the Alabama State bonds granted to the Chattanooga Railroad Company, and the suspension of mercantile firms, have added to the unsettled feeling among bankers and money lenders. The non-payment of the interest on the Alabama State bonds is said to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the European bankers with the Chattanooga Railroad Company. The Governor of Alabama has sent a telegram to this city in order to assure the holders of the bonds that the State will make immediate provision to pay the interest.

Messrs. Gardner, Bacon & Co., one of the firms reported as having failed, were in high standing both here and in Boston. It is stated that this failure, like that of Oakes Ames, was caused by losses in railroad and other speculations outside of their legitimate business. Two other Boston dry goods firms were also reported as having failed.

YET ANOTHER INSANE MURDERER.

The condemned murderer, Lawrence Sullivan, who killed John O'Brien in June last, lies hopelessly insane in the Tombs. Warden Stacom has been compelled to place him in irons and in a padded cell. Dr. Nealis, of the Tombs prison, visited the District Attorney yesterday afternoon, and requested that the condemned man might be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Sullivan is not expected to live until the day fixed for his execution.

VESSEL ARRIVED.

Arrived, steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Judge Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, to-day dismissed the complaint against Dr. Hodges, for alleged negligence in not bestowing proper care upon the wife of Mr. Monroe.

WILL HE AGAIN REFUSE?

The trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have again asked Mr. Beecher to accept twenty thousand dollars salary the ensuing year.

Advices from Hayti to December 22 are received. The whole country is now quiet. Heavy rains in the North caused an overflow of the river, doing great damage to fields under cultivation. Coffee is coming in slowly, owing to the appreciation from 210 to 260. On the 18th there was a great celebration of the anniversary of the landing of Caco in the capital and the downfall of Salnave.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Composition of the Spanish Cabinet.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Madrid corrects the former statement of the composition of the Spanish Cabinet as follows: Serrano, President of the Council; Martas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ullea, Minister of Justice; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Sagosta, Minister of the Interior; Zorilla, Minister of Public Works; Aayola, Minister of the Colonies.

Arms Ordered by England.

LONDON, January 5.—It is said that the British Government has ordered eighty thousand Roper rifles.

From Oceanica.

BATAVIA, JAVA, January 5, *via* LONDON.—A plot has been discovered among she Swiss troops in the Dutch Indian army to assassinate the Governor General and seize the island.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Man Shoots an Express Messenger, and Robs the Safe of $2,259.

ALBANY, January 6.—This evening, just as the 8:20 Boston train started from the Union Depot, in this city, to cross the Hudson river bridge, a man sprang on to the American Express Company's car, and shot the express messenger, Thomas A. Halpine, through the neck, in the right eye and right ear. The robber then took the keys from the messenger and opened the safe, from which he extracted $2,259 in bills. He accomplished the whole of this while crossing the bridge, and on arriving at East Albany jumped off the train and made his escape. The crime was not discovered until the train had stood at the East Albany depot some minutes, when the wounded messenger crawled to the door of the car and attracted attention. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, and notwithstanding his terrible wounds was able to converse and give an account of the robbery. Halpine resides in this city. His recovery is not considered possible. The robber is described as about five feet ten inches high, wearing a moustache, goatee and dressed in dark clothes, and had on a dark cap. The detectives are on the alert, and the early capture of the robber and murderer is hoped for.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Beckel House, Dayton, O., was damaged $10,000 by fire yesterday.

The late foreign male brings the report that Livingstone has arrived at Mozambique, and that he was waiting there for a vessel bound for England.

A St. Thomas telegram of the 2d inst., says that steamers are preparing to lay the telegraph cable to connect Porto Rico and Jamaica with Havana.

The gathering of Catholics in Cleveland yesterday, to protest against Victor Emanuel's treatment of the Pope, was a grand affair.

A Chicago newspaper reporter has "interviewed" Orville Grant, the President's brother, and was informed that he was a plain business man, whose near relation to the President prevented him from meddling in politics.

On the 4th inst. coal was discovered three miles south of Nephi, Utah, three veins seven inches, two feet and a half and ten feet thick.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

Georgians Rallying Around the Flag Once Again.

In the Atlanta *New Era* of the 1st instant we find a report of a banquet given in that city by Governor Bullock to Secretary Delano, at which prominent representatives of all parties and classes in Georgia were assembled together in apparently cordial fraternization, and a spirit evoked by the genial contact which seems to signify some disappearance of the bitterness of political warfare from which the State has suffered so long.

Mr. Delano, as the guest of the evening, and as a representative of the national administration, made an admirable speech, to which most of the other speeches were in some measure a response, and nearly all bore reference, in a rejoicing and congratulatory tone, to the restoration of Georgia to her place in the Union. Said B. H. Hill: "I trust that "our quarrels are over; I trust that our sufferings "are over; I trust that our differences are over; I "trust that every man can rise to the high dignity of "saying that he has buried the past, "and purposes to live for the future." Said Judge McCoy: "Submission to the inevitable, that "is the experience through which my friend Mr. "Hill and myself have passed. Why, in 1860 what "did you do, what did I do? Who loved the flag of "the Union better than I did? Who, when inevitable "events put me in opposition to it, fought it fiercer "than I did? And when inevitable events made the "flag of the United States again triumph over me, "who loves it more than I do to-day?"

Said the ex-rebel General Phillips, with a frankness that is to be respected:

My friend Hill has stated that he never was a Democrat, but a Bell and Everett Union man. As for myself, I always have been (and I belonged to the Breckinridge party), a straight-out secession Democrat. I fought on that line, and was defeated on that line, and I feel sorry to-night that I was beat upon that line. Yes; I feel the bitter pangs of sorrow on account of that defeat. But these things are past, and all I want now is the highest advancement of my State—her present peace and her future prosperity and glory. Mr. Delano's toast was "To Georgia." He said that she was in the sisterhood of States, and destined to be one of the brightest jewels in that sisterhood. I thank you for it. If you speak for the Cabinet, if you speak for General Grant, if you speak for the Government, when you say that Georgia belongs to the sisterhood of States—that she is to be received into the Union upon terms of equality, her rights secured to her, and her interests guaranteed and protected—as a Georgian, I thank you for it, and, for myself, accept the position, and believe that Georgia will, and that no State in the Union will be truer to her obligations than she.

Said ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown:

I too, belonged to the secession Democracy before the war. I entertained the State rights doctrine and the State sovereignty theory. I apprehend, with as much zeal as any one ever entertained, the opposite view. The crisis came when in my judgment, as well as in the judgment of the entire South, it was proper and right that I should attempt to sever my connection with the Union of the States. The effort was made a very unfortunate one. I grant it was. But even the passions of men can sometimes be made to serve the accomplishment of the grand great purpose in the great designs of Omnipotent Providence. But for the struggle that we had, we would still have been wrangling over the question of slavery. The time has come in the designs of God, when this institution should disappear and be wiped out from the territory of the United States, and I am led to believe that the passions of men were directed and brought to serve this purpose, although we had to wade through rivers of blood for its accomplishment. [Applause.] As a former slaveholder, I utter but the honest sentiment of my heart to-night when I assure you that, if the Government of the United States were to pass an act to-morrow restoring my slaves, I would not accept of it.

The banquet seems to have been made a happy celebration of the completed political rehabilitation of Georgia, by passing around the pipe of peace and dismissing the bitter animosities of the past in a free and friendly talk.

THE FIRE AT MIFFLIN.

The Condition of the Unfortunates—Total Depravity Exemplified.

A letter from a gentleman writing of the late fire in Mifflin, Juniata county, says: Many of these people who have been so unceremoniously robbed of their homes are utterly destitute—they have lost all. No home, no winter provision, no clothes, no household goods—literally stripped of everything—their case is indeed most pitiable. Philadelphia, through a former citizen of M., has given her sympathy in the practical form of a check for $5,000. Newport sent up a load of provisions. Our own town is being canvassed to-day by a committee, gathering food, cast-off clothing and bedding. Great, indeed, is the need, and great the opportunity for the philanthropist. If there should be any one at Lancaster who desires to aid these poor sufferers, I shall be glad to be the medium of communication between him and them.

One of the saddest developments of this sad event to me was the development of the existence of total depravity in man. Goods saved from the stores to the value of hundreds and probably thousands of dollars, were subsequently stolen! The court house yard, the pavements in the districts not burned, were crowded full of goods, and to these there was of course free access for these human devils, and they made the most of their chance. One rascal was caught with a wagon filled full of goods, who had come some four miles apparently with the express intention of robbing this distracted, despairing people. Strange to say, no one thought of arresting him, but, unloading his goods, permitted him to depart, and he is now not to be found when sought for by the officers of the law. I trust they will never find him, for we can well spare him.

ICE BOUND REGION.

No Mails—No News—A Bad Time.

Between Louisville and Evansville the people along the river suffer great inconvenience on account of the suspension of navigation. They have received no mails for two weeks. In small towns provisions are scarce, and in some places the supply of flour and other staple articles are nearly exhausted. The steamer Tarascon left Portland on Wednesday at two o'clock, and reached Leavenworth, where the river is gorged, and had to return. Fifty passengers living below undertook to go to Owensboro and other places by land. Hundreds of people are ice bound along the river below. Since there are no mails, the telegraph operators are allowed to obtain the news, and as far as possible make it known by bulletins. Several steamers are tied up in Green river.

Cassius M. Clay Heard From.

Cassius M. Clay, once famous, but now quite on the shelf, has been heard from. As though it were important, he declares that he has abandoned none of his life-long principles, nor will he abandon them until all men, white and black, are equal before the law. He opposes Grant because he does not think he has ever been in sympathy with the Republican party. He opposes the introduction of troops into the State, because he thinks that they will only act as irritants, and not help the restoration or peace and order; he told the colored men that when they were placed on an equality before the law, then they could decide on other issues, and their interests would be the same as those among whom they lived. Until they were so placed before the law, he would advocate their claims in the future as in the past. He would support only such men for the next Presidency as Greeley, C. F. Adams, Governor Morton and Mr. Chase, who had always been strong on the slavery question, and were now in favor of giving the influence of the Government to Cuba, as far as the law of nations would allow, in favor of abolishing slavery on this continent and throughout the world. He denies that Grant has ever done so. He thinks that the issues of the war are divided, and that neither party should rely upon them for popular favor now."

A CURIOUS contribution to the marvelous in nature has recently been unkenneled in Indiana. It was found in a kitchen chained to a chair. Its shape and physical attributes are all human with the exception of the head, which is that of a monkey, and entirely covered with hair, except a little ring around each eye. This queer beast enacts the part of a monkey to the life. It crawls over the back of the chair to which it is chained, chatters and grins, and comports itself after the simian fashion. The mistress of the house in which it was found acknowledges herself to be the mother of this strange creature. The man-monkey is several years old, and is chained to the chair for the purpose of keeping it out of mischief.

THE PIMOS OF ARIZONA.

A Covert Raid of the Whites—Duty of the Government Toward Them.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Some gentleman is making a covert raid on the Pimo Indians on the Gila, in Arizona. The Pimos are trespassing on the settlers! Why are the settlers there and how came they there? The Pimo Reservation is an oasis in the midst of the desert. The forty-mile desert lies on the west, and the seventy-mile desert on the east, and it is more than a hundred miles of arid volcanic scorias on the south, with no vegetation but cactus and stunted grease-wood—a desolation in which there is no living thing, neither bird of the air, nor quadruped, nor creeping reptile. To the north, beyond their reservation, is a desert, until the valley of the Salinas is reached, thirty or forty miles distant. The Pimos do not cultivate all their reservation because they do not need it all for their support, and on the uncultivated parts of that narrow strip, not four miles wide and less than twenty-five miles in length, the "settlers" have squatted, right against the unclosed fields of the Pimos. These fields have been cultivated for nearly a thousand years. The land of the Pimos is not held in common as among the savages, but is held in severalty by the women, and descends by tradition in the female line. One family has a single fenced field of a few acres, another has ten, twenty, or fifty acres in high cultivation, producing more to the acre than any land in the world, except in the Nile Valley. Their fields are irrigated by the warm waters of the Gila, in a definite and systematic manner, with all regard to individual rights. These Indians have rendered Arizona inhabitable; but for them, not a dozen men would now be living from the mouth to the head-waters of the Gila. Their civilization is the one connecting link between the savageness of the Apaches and that ancient pastoral and agricultural civilization that spread over Mexico and South America. Their village has been the sure city of refuge to people of our race for more than 300 years. Pursued by savages, the white man has ever found them his friend and avenger. Women and children, naked and hungry, with torn and bleeding feet, coming up from the Rio Grande or from the Colorado, have there found friends, and home, and food, and shelter, and protection, and escort on their weary way. These people are no worse savages than the poor of France and Ireland, or Russia, or any other civilized country; they are poor by our standard, but rich in their hereditary independence, in the fruitful soil, in their sunny skies and never-failing rivers, and in their isolation from all vices of the world. There is not a woman of bad repute in all the Pimo nation. All travelers will bear testimoney to their simple virtues and generous hearts. I have left my only child in their houses miles from my home for hours. They have divided their delicacies of food, their hulled wheat and sweet bread with me and mine when they had none to spare. They have done this to Spaniards, to Mexicans, to all with white blood of whatever nations for centuries. Shall we now—when they are no longer needed—when by their munificence we have grown beyond the need of their simple aid—trespass upon their scanty spot of fertile land, and drive them from the resting-place of their ancestors? The Government of the United States should draw a zone in the heavens and the earth around the lands of this historic people, a leaugue in breadth, and allow no white man to settle within it forever and forever. A monument to charity should be built at the margin of the eastern and western deserts, at either extreme of their reservation, and it should be inscribed above with a few of the good deeds of this long-suffering people, the humblest of the poor forgotten children of God. If need be the Government should give them $1,000,000 annually forever, and should build forts north, south, east and west, and mount them with cannon and turn them upon the white freebooters who would desecrate their homes and appropriate their hereditary fields. I care not what becomes of the savage Indians; it is too late to save them; but for every Pimo wronged in house or lands a seven-fold atonement should be made. The gratitude of mankind demands that these people should rest in perpetual peace and security under the protecting shadow of a flag that aspires to be the shelter of the world.

STATE NEWS.

The salt spring at Susquehanna is to be developed by the Susquehanna Salt and Mining Company.

The Huntingdon *Globe* has been enlarged to a thirty-two column paper, and is now printed on a new power press.

Mr. James Fife, of Brady township, Huntington county, died suddenly on Thursday of last week while conversing with friends around his fireside. He was eighty-four years of age.

J. J. Boyer, accused of burning his father, mother, brother and sister to death, near Markleville, Perry county, is on trial this week.

John Given, Esq., died in McConnellsville, Huntingdon county, on the 23d ultimo, aged eighty-three years.

Lumbering is reported to be good in Clearfield county, there being over six inches of snow in the woods. It is thought that a million feet more logs will be taken out this year than at last.

A young man named Jerry Sankey was killed by a tree falling on him at Karthouse, Center county, one day last week.

The publisher of the Bellefonte *Republican* has changed the form of his paper from four to eight pages. It is a neatly printed sheet.

The three original counties in this State were Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks.

M. D. Shaw, of Summerhill, Crawford county, has a cat twenty-one years old, which retains all its faculties unimpaired, still being able to catch rats and mice.

A new paper is to be started at Emlenton, Venango county, by A. C. Porter, of Tionesta.

John G. Saxe will lecture in Clearfield next Tuesday evening.

Seventy new houses were built in Huntingdon last year.

The Richings English Opera combination sing in Scranton four nights next week, commencing Tuesday.

The work of rebuilding the rolling mill at Kittanning has commenced.

The Oil City *Register* advises mechanics and laborers to give that place a wide berth, as many of those already there are out of work.

George Siddall died at his residence in Fairview township, Mercer county, on the 31st ult., in his eighty-third year.

Samuel Wolf, an idiotic pauper, was frozen to death in a cornfield in Coolspring township, Mercer county, last Tuesday night. He had escaped from the poor house a few days before.

George Kelley, a partially idiotic pauper, was found near Erie last Monday, having frozen to death.

The State, outside of Philadelphia, has 13,822 schools, 16,097 teachers, an attenance of 690,052 pupils, an average attendance of 484,912, an average school term of five months and twenty-one days, and expended for school houses $2,566,137 42; for tuition, $3,010,690 33, and for all school purposes, $6,378,541 57. The average salaries of male teachers per month is $39 63, and for female, $30 55.

On the 30th ultimo Jacob Giltner, a "boss carpenter," with three others, fell from a scaffold a distance of twenty feet, and broke his neck. One of the others was seriously injured.

A dispatch from Mifflin on the 3d says: The general agent of the Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Jonestown, Pa., is now here, adjusting the losses sustained in the late fire, which will not exceed $18,000. It is but just to say that the above company is the first on the ground to cheer the late sufferers with the assurance of speedy remuneration.

The water works of Philadelphia pumped during December 1,072,655,628 gallons of water, or an average of 35,035,201 gallons per day.

The Conneautville *Record and Courier* starts on the new year with a very handsome new dress. It is one of the neatest as well as one of the best of our country exchanges.

There are seventeen prisoners in the Venango county jail—all males.

The Conneautville *Record* says: Mr. W. D. Wetmore, of Spring, is the owner of a cow, breed not stated, which gave during twelve months, being milked steadily the full time, 11,862¼ pounds of milk, an average of 32½ pounds per day during the entire time. No extra care was taken of the animal, and the amount was not thought of or figured upon until the close of the year.

Concerning the first schools in Pennsylvania, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: On the 26th day of October, A. D. 1683, the Provincial Council, held in Philadelphia, William Penn, Proprietor and Governor, recorded the following minute, which we transcribe exactly as we find it: "The Govrn and Provll Councill having taken into their Serious Consideration the great necessity there is of a School Master for ye Instruction & Sober Education of Youth in the towne of Philadelphia, Sent for Enoch flower, an inhabitant of the Said Towne, who for twenty Year past hath been exercised in that care and Imployment in England, to whom haveing Communicated their Minds, he Embraced it upon these following Terms: to Learne to read English 4s by the Quarter, to learn to read and write 6s by ye Quarter, to learn to read, Write and Cast accot 8s by the Quarter; for Boarding a Scholler, that is to say, dyet, Washing, Lodging & Scooling, Tenn pounds for one whole year." The above record is the earliest to be found in reference to the rise of schools in the Colonial Archives of Pennsylvania.

"At a Council held at Philadelphia ye 17th of ye 11th month, 1683, was presented:—A Law proposed for Makeing of Several Sorts of Books, for the use of Persons in this Province." "Proposed that care be Taken about the Learning and Instruction of Youth, to Witt: a School of Arts and Sciences." Under date of August 1, A. D. 1693, we find another entry, touching the general subject, which reads thus: "Thomas Meaking, keeper of the ffree School in the toune of philadelphia, being called befor the Lt. Gov and Councill, was told that hee must not keepe Schoole wtout Licence. Ansred that hee was willing to Comply, and take Licence; was therefore ordered to procure a Certificate of his abilitie, Learning and diligence, from the Inhabitants of note in this toune, by the Sixteenth instant, in order to the obtaining a Licence, which he promised to doe." Under date of February 12, 1797-8, a petition was presented: "Att a Council, Held att philadelphia die Sabbatti, by Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James ffox & david Lloyd, William Southbee & John Jones," asking the liberty to establish a school, "where poor children may be freely maintained, taught & educated in good Literature, untill they are fit to put out apprentices, &c., in behalf of themselves & the rest of the people called Quakers," &c., &c. "The Governor and Councill doe grant this petition as desired."

Greeley on Grant.

Horace Greeley, on taking the chair as President of the General Republican Committee, Tuesday night, said, in the course of his speech: "As to the administration of General Grant, I recognize no one as a Republican who is not grateful for its judicious, energetic and successful efforts to procure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, that keystone of our political arch, whereby the fruits of our great triumph over rebellion and slavery are assured and perpetuated. That the President has made some mistakes in appointments is obvious. It would be strange indeed if one so inexperienced in the conduct of political affairs had wholly escaped them. Whatever blame there is may justly attach to us, who took him from the head of the army and made him our Chief Magistrate, fully aware that he never voted a Republican ticket, if, indeed, he ever voted at all. While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President, until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."

THE United States now have over eight hundred consular offices in different parts of the world, and according to law they ought all to return to the State Department the amount of fees received, but, in fact, over a third have not made any report for the last year, while many others have sent only fragmentary statements. From reports received it appears that Paris is the fattest consulate, the fees there last year amounting to $50,839. London is more than $10,000 behind, the fees there amounting to $38,607. Liverpool is next, with fees counting up $29,997. Manchester, England, reports $20,000, Bradford, England, 15,503, and Montreal, Canada, $5,634, while there are a large number ranging from $2,000 to $10,000. It is no wonder that the consulships at Paris, London, and a few other places, used to be fought for so energetically when the consuls took the fees for pay, instead of having salaries, as now.

FROM NEW CASTLE, PA.

A New Era of Good Fellowship—Employees Banqueting Their Employers—A Marked Compliment to Reis, Brown & Berger, Proprietors of the Shenango Iron Works—An Eminently Satisfactory Affair—"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., January 6, 1871.

Last night was the occasion of the most successful and satifactory entertainment of a social nature that ever occurred in this place.

Messrs. Reis, Brown & Berger are the owners of very extensive iron works here, known as "the Shenango Iron Works." Buying them eight years ago, when they had lain idle for several years, and had gone out of repair,—and the operatives scattered to other works,—the present owners put them in good repair, and have year by year added to their size and capacity, and improved their quality and facilities. They have also collected about them a set of employees who cannot be excelled for industry, frugality, faithfulness and morality. On this platform stand, with equal credit, the Catholic and Protestant,—the Englishman, Irishman, Welshman, German, Frenchman and native American,—the Democrat and Republican.

Last night the employees gave a supper to the employers. The citizens saw in it a principle—a step in the right direction toward accomplishing that problem of all problems—that great work of the coming century—the harmonious relation of capital and labor, and they made a rush for it.

Shenango Hall was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were turned away at the door, because the hall wouldn't hold them. Mr. Berger furnished the Great Western Band of Pittsburgh for the occasion. Their music was pronounced first-class; their good looks ditto. The right arm of the Director of the band contained music and magnetism enough to fascinate the dullest capacity. Miss Clifford at the piano, with Mr. Ira D. Sankey, vocalist, and assistants, furnished another and entertaining variety of music.

On behalf of the employees Rev. J. W. Bain received and welcomed the employers. Rev. W. F. Cowden, for the employers, responded with appropriate remarks. The company then sat down to a supper prepared by Sam Smith and wife, and on which a Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dobbs. Every interest and class of the community were represented, and unanimously voted the entertainment a decided hit. The employees have planted a good seed; its first fruits have been a remarkable success. They have the thanks of the community.

The employers must have experienced a sense of satisfaction with this expression of personal esteem beyond anything which mere pecuniary success could confer. In the words of the motto over the entrance door, it seemed like beginning anew the era of "Peace on earth, and good will to men."

ON Wednesday evening the Buffalo Board of Trade held a meeting of almost more than State interest. It was occasioned by a private letter from Governor Seymour, in which the writer expresses his fear that an abandonment by the present Legislature of the policy of reduced tolls, inaugurated last winter, can only be prevented by a strong, concerted, united effort in both parties, "of those who believe that the State of New York cannot afford to resume and maintain a taxation like that of former years upon the commerce of its canals. It is not unreasonable to hope that something will be accomplished, when so prominent a Democratic leader as Mr. Seymour takes the initiative in lifting this question out of politics. The Buffalo meeting was largely attended by men of all parties, and voted strongly against any increase in the canal tolls. The movement is regarded by the *Courier* as possibly the first step in the formation of a "canal party," that will ignore all political differences, work to enlarge and improve the canal so as to use larger and steam propelled boats, to prevent the imposition of tolls for revenue, to fund the canal debt so that it shall not rest upon the canals, and to get aid from the national Government if possible. In connection with this subject, we learn from the New York State Comptroller's report that the canal tolls collected for the fiscal year 1869 were $4,112,878 52; for 1870, $3,060,898 57; the expenses were in 1869, $1,278,507 52; in 1870, $2,537,164 29. The report says that in 1869 their tolls, at high rates, decreased $304,215 98, and their tonnage 580,145 tons. A great and injurious change in the course of trade—its decrease through this State and its increase elsewhere—in four years, is shown by the following data:

	1866.	1869.
Buffalo, bushels of grain received (including flour)	58,398,087	45,780,276
Montreal, " " "	10,100,881	12,865,092
Philadelphia, " " "	8,459,275	14,437,635
Erie, " " "	15,366	2,411,879
Upper Lake ports, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland	89,684,546	118,969,936

It further appears that transit of vegetable food on the canals fell off from 2,122,237 tons in 1861 to only 1,302,613 in 1869. Flour fell off from nearly 2,000,000 of barrels in 1847 to less than 6,000 in 1869.

STATE POLITICS.

Referring to the State Treasurer question, the Scranton *Republican* says: "We believe that the success of the party next year in this State will depend upon the action of the Republican majority in the Legislature. A division now will almost inevitably insure defeat next year. What are these men—Irwin and Mackey—that we should risk the unity and success of our party upon them? The Democrats will no doubt be ready to join hands with the Irwin Republicans and elect him, but this is contrary to all rules and party usages. Let Republican votes elect a Republican treasurer. We want no barter and trade with Democrats. It was done last year, let that suffice. The Democrats will not favor any such coalition with Republicans except for an equivalent, and the party cannot afford at this time—or at any other—to trade off a part of its power and freedom of action. Let the party lines be drawn closely in the Legislature. This only will insure future success. Let the Democratic party stand upon its own strength without any aid from Republicans."

General Cameron.

Senator Cameron started for Georgia yesterday, to be gone ten days. He is largely interested in the late purchase of the Georgia State Railroad, and is specially pleased with the winter climate of the South. The best sign of practical reconstruction is the gradual purchase of old railroads and the construction of new ones by Northern capital. There may be and there is bloodshed in many quarters, and the grossest persecution of Union men; but the concentration of the great lines of travel in the hands of the capitalists of the North looks to lasting peace and protection.

ENGLAND was always proud of her breweries. For centuries her ales and porters have been the envy of the world. Lately, however, the tables are turned and the English Brewers are becoming jealous of the reputation of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale. †

MARRIED.

WORK—GRAY—On Thursday evening, January 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Gray, Mr. DAVID P. WORK and ALICE C. GRAY, daughter of Samuel Gray.

DIED.

GUMBERT—On Friday morning, January 6, 1871, at Bellevue Coal Works, GEORGE GUMBERT, Sr., father of John Gumbert, aged seventy-six years, one month and nine days.

The funeral will take place from the Connellsville Depot, on the arrival of the Church train, at 10 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SIPE—On Friday afternoon, January 6th, MARY P., infant daughter of William A. and Clara E. Sipe.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Dorland, corner Walnut and Preble streets, Fifth ward, Allegheny city, (formerly Manchester), THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS—At 4 o'clock, Friday morning, January 6, 1871, MISSOURI GREENLEE, wife of John Ross.

Funeral THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, January 7, 1871, at 3 o'clock, from No. 39 Robinson street, Allegheny.

FREYVOGEL—On Friday morning, January 6, 1871, HARRY, youngest son of Henry and Catherine A. Freyvogle, aged two years.

Funeral to take place on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, 187 Second avenue.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, Pastor. 10 A. M. Sabbath School Concert. Addresses by the Pastor, Superintendent and others. 7½ Subject—"The Weary and Heavy-laden invited to Christ." Seats free.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. Rev. I. W. McKEEVER, Pastor. Preaching in the Morning by Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, District Secretary of the American Tract Society. In the Evening—Preaching. Subject: The Bible the Light of the World. The Seats are Free and Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. s

☞ NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. PUBLIC LECTURE on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject: "The Law and Life of Charity."

☞ REV. CHARLES H. M'CLELLAN, of Wheeling, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lacock and Anderson streets, Allegheny city. A cordial welcome will be extended to all who may desire to attend.

☞ REV. W. B. RANDOLPH, OF Tidioute, formerly of New York, will preach in the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Third avenue and Grant street, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A FIRST-CLASS Traveling Agent for a Wholesale Liquor House. None but those having had experience, and who speak English and German, need apply. All communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, reference, &c., W. M. T., Commercial office.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT—BY a Wholesale House; one experienced in the Glassware business preferred. Address S. B., Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, AN UNFURNISHED Room, with Boarding. Apply at No. 35 Anderson street, Allegheny city.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO Negotiating Loans on Mortgage Securities. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON Commission, Estates Managed, Rents Collected, &c. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

CONVEYANCING.

CONVEYANCING IN ALL ITS Branches. Legal Papers, of all kinds, prepared after the most approved forms. W. N. HOWARD, No. 75 Grant street. TThs

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE COMPETENT and versed in the German language. Address R., this office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND Safe. Call on or address THOMAS SWOGER, Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—AN INDUSTRIOUS and Honest Man to take charge of a light business in Pittsburgh, Pa. Salary $25 per week. Address, in handwriting, S. H. R. & CO., Age office, Philadelphia, enclosing three stamps.

WANTED—HOUSE—SIX TO EIGHT Rooms, Allegheny preferred. Box 539, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PRINTER—A GOOD JOB Compositor. Apply to A. MATTHIAS, 92 Third avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A FIRST-CLASS Moulder, with best of reference and understands the business in all its details. Manufacturers will please address S. T., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON LONG time, a House and Lot, with 5 to 8 Rooms, two stories high, or a small House, with a few Acres of Ground, a short distance from the city, convenient to a railroad, on which payments can be made yearly, quarterly or monthly. Address, giving price and particulars, K. R., Commercial office. sws

WANTED—HELP—FAMILIES WANTING Help of all descriptions can be supplied on short notice. A number of Men and Boys want employment at very low wages. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG Man wishes for immediate employment as Bookkeeper, Shipping Clerk or General Clerk. Any other light situation would be taken. Apply to H. N., office of this paper.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, a large Grazing Farm, situated in any part of Ohio, convenient to railroad, for cash rent. For particulars address HENRY SCHMITZ, Carmichaels, Greene county, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSE—TO RENT—A small House from April 1st. Address, stating location and rent, Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTY with $1,500 can secure an interest in a first-class Job Printing Office, doing a large and well established business. Address Printer, Postoffice Box 806, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MILLER—A PRACTICAL Miller, with Six or Eight Thousand Dollars, to take a half interest in the "Wayne City Mills," Orrville, Ohio; has been recently repaired with new Boiler and one of Barrett & Co.'s Engines. Power enough for three set of Burrs; has two run of French Burrs and one run of Choppers. Has a good run of custom. Possession April 1st, 1871. Apply to or address K. JOHNSON, Orrville, O.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man who has had several years' experience in the Iron Business in this city. Best of references given. Address Z., Lock Box 10, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—IN A small family, a middle-aged Woman as Housekeeper. Good wages and pleasant home. Apply at 349 Liberty street.

WANTED—TENANTS—FOR SEVERAL Good Rooms in Dispatch Building, from April 1st. For terms apply to Mrs. J. HERRON FOSTER, 202 South avenue, Allegheny.

WANTED—MEN—A FEW ENERGETIC and responsible Young Men with a small sum of money to invest, can find constant and profitable employment by addressing R. D., this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—THE SERVICES OF THE undersigned may be secured as Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Salesman or Inspector. Has served four years as Machinist, three years as Draftsman, and two years at Office Business in New York City, besides experience in Massachusetts and the West. Is well acquainted with Accounts and the Stock Books of Corporations. Address J. W. C., care Pittsburgh Commercial.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—CITY RETAIL DRUG AND Prescription Store, centrally located, doing a good business. Price moderate. For particulars inquire or address J. J. BENDER & CO., Drug and Merchandise Brokers, No. 77 Fourth avenue. TThs

THE DRUG STORE, CORNER OF OHIO street and East Lane, eligibly located, doing a fine business, must be sold by February 1st. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A First-class Grocery Store; one of the Best Stands in the city, with an extensive run of custom. Also, Fixtures of the best and most modern style, unsurpassed by none in either city. Inquire of FRANK SIEBART, No. 303 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND M'KEESPORT CAR COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of Craig Brothers, No. 129 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 16th of January inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. THOS. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

☞ ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. CH. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION—OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY—An Election for Directors to serve this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, 9th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary. Allegheny City, January 2d, 1871.

☞ RAILROAD ELECTION—THE First Annual Election of Directors for the PITTSBURGH AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at FAYETTE CITY, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, January 7, 1871. By order of COMMISSIONERS. January 2, 1871.

☞ MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—ELECTION—An Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th of January, 1871, at the office, 87 Wood street, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Ten Directors for the Duquesne Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 65 Smithfield street, on the second MONDAY, 9th of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MANSFIELD COAL AND LIME COMPANY, will be held at the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, No. 67 Fourth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, January 25th, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the Report of the Board, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them. WM. P. SHINN, Secretary. December 24, 1870. de24,31,ja7,14,21,24

☞ FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, CARSON STREET, EAST BIRMINGHAM, PA.—An Election for 7 Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. HENRY F. VOIGT, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—ELECTION—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 29, 1870.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, for the election of Directors, will be held on the second THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

☞ BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—ELECTION—An election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 9th, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 28, 1870.

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Span, from the Sharpsburg end of the Bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, is Obstructed by the Fallen Span, and all River Men are Cautioned against Running Through this span. tf KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.

☞ MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

☞ MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company, will be held at the Rooms of the Misses Fulton's, No. 97 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on the Second MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of President, Secretary and Treasurer and Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and such other business as may be presented. JOHN L. AWL, Secretary.

☞ MONONAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at the Office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers and Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. The Polls will be open until 4 o'clock P. M. W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company).—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 10th of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 19, 1870.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock. F. L. STEVENSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 11, 1870. tf

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBT. J. STONEY, Cashier. December 10, 1870.

☞ CITY BANK—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. N. MORGAN, Cashier. December 12, 1870.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—An election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Eleven Directors will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 12, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The annual election for Nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. JOS. H. HILL, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1871, the 10th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. R. K. WILSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9, 1870.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. A. LONG, Cashier. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 10, 1870.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOS. LAURENT, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 16, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company (formerly Monongahela Valley Railroad), will be held at their office, No. 61 Fourth avenue, second floor of M. and M. Bank Building, on the Second MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President and Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. J. E. JAQUES, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 19, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BROOM CORN—125 BALES good Red and Green Broom Corn, in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., No. 80 Water street.

NEW MEATS—EXTRA S. C. HAMS. Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon, Shoulders and Sides, just out of Smokehouse and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY—One Dwelling of 12 Rooms and two of 6 Rooms each. Inquire of J. H. & C. R. DAVIS, 38 Ferry street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 38 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—DESIRABLE Residence in McKeesport; two-story Brick House of 11 Rooms, with large Hall, Pantry and Storeroom; Lot 120x140 feet. The Property is situated on an improved street, (Market street), and has been lately fitted up with all the essentials of a first-class city house. Has a Wrought Iron Hot Air Furnace, Range, Bath Room, Water Closet, Stationary Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Washhouse, &c., and will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to move East. Apply to A. W. LUKENS, McKeesport, Pa. MWS

FOR SALE—BY SHENANGO FURNACE Company, West Middlesex, Pa.—2 Slide Valve Engines, Cylinders each 20 inches by 40 inches, set on Heavy Box Bed Plates, all in good order.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Burke and Barnes Safe for sale—Can be seen at 157 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand, for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, P

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT FINE BRICK Dwelling in Shoustown, the Harris property. Convenient for two families—twelve Rooms, with beautiful Shrubbery, &c. Inquire of JOHN WOODS, 129 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or of JAS. DAVIS, Shoustown.

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—WITH all the modern improvements, including Range, Hot and Cold Water and Bathroom; Acre and quarter Ground, handsomely laid out and ornamented with Trees and Shrubbery; large Stable and Carriage House; on Penn avenue, two and a half minutes from Brushton Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, now occupied by WM. REA, Esq., of Messrs. Robinson, Rea & Co., to whom refer, or address J. H. MILLER, Atlas Works, Twenty-eighth st.

FOR RENT—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, No. 71 Market street. tf

FOR RENT—THE STOREROOM IN Basement of No. 87 Wood street. Also, the second story Room in same building, suitable for Office or Storeroom for light goods. Apply at M. and M. Insurance office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME COTTAGE House on the grounds of Wm. Carr, Twentieth ward, with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, now occupied by John B. Guthrie, Esq. Possession given 1st of April, 1871. Apply to WM. CARR, No. 327 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR RENT—FROM APRIL 1ST, THAT fine new Storeroom, No. 72 Wood street, now occupied by the Germania Savings Bank. Inquire of W. H. HAYS, No. 18 Wood street. TST

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE STORE No. 21 Diamond street, opposite [illegible] Sons, Confectioners. Inquire of W. H. HAYS, No. 18 Wood street. TST

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, No. 75 Water street, near Market. Inquire of GEO. A. BERRY, Citizens' National Bank.

FOR RENT.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK offer for Rent Offices in Suits or Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 190 Liberty street, near Market. Possession given January 1st, 1871. For terms inquire on the premises or of T. S. PARKER, Attorney, 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—RIVER LOT—A LOT 72 Feet front on Duquesne Way, above Marbury street, by 270 feet to an alley. Good location for Lumber, Oil or Metal. Apply to JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Room on First Floor Dispatch Building, from April next. Apply to Mrs. J. HERRON FOSTER, 202 South avenue, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of the ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share to be credited on Stock Notes. January 5, 1871. J. G. COFFIN, Secretary.

☞ GERMAN SAVINGS BANK—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, January 10th. CHAS. SIEBERT, Cashier. Allegheny, January 5, 1871.

☞ NOTICE—BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share out of the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith. EDWARD MOYE, Treasurer, 185 Liberty street.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. (Hand Street).—DIVIDEND—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, (One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share), payable on and after the 9th inst., at the Citizens' National Bank. R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

☞ MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable forthwith. GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ DUQUESNE BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last five months, payable forthwith. A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier. January 3, 1871.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, EAST BIRMINGHAM, PA.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 15th. HENRY F. VOIGT, Cashier. January 4, 1871.

☞ DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of Government tax, payable on or after January 9th, 1871. CH. F. HERROSEE, Secretary. January 2, 1871.

☞ MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable to stockholders on or after the 9th inst., at the Office, No. 87 Wood street. WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of taxes, payable in Cash at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary. Allegheny City, January 2d, 1871.

☞ COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 29, 1870.

☞ CITY BANK—THIS BANK has this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the past six months, payable forthwith. W. N. MORGAN, Cashier. December 31, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. JOS. H. HILL, Cashier. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand. CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ AMERICAN BANK—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 12, 1871. W. FLOYD, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Government Tax, on the Earnings of the last Six Months, payable to the Stockholders or their Legal Representatives, on and after January 2d, 1871. WILLIAM ESPY, President. December 29th, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK has this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand. F. M. GORDON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 30, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE PUBLIC ARE informed that MR. C. W. B. MARSHALL will serve his patrons with Shell Oysters from our establishment in future. Mr. Marshall's well known enterprise and character for fair dealing is a sufficient guarantee to those who have so generously favored him in the past. J. M. BUCK & CO., 184 Liberty street.

GEORGE MacDONALD'S

FINE NOVELS.

Robert Falconer,
David Elginbrod,
Alec. Forbes,
Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood,
Sea-Board Parish,
Ranald Bannerman.

FOR SALE BY

R. S. Davis & Co.,

193 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, as Special Master Commissioner, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.,

ONE BRICK OIL MILL.

Built in 1864, two stories high and Basement—contains Engines and Boiler, Crushers, Tempering Stones, Heaters, three Presses, Tanks, Hydraulic Pumps and other Machinery necessary for manufacturing Linseed Oil. Has capacity to smash 250 bushels Flax Seed per day. Said Property, situated in Warren, Ohio, which is the center of a flax growing region, with Railroads leading north, south, east and west. Full particulars given by letter. R. W. RATLIFF, Master Commissioner. ws

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN BOND! IN BOND!

Largest Stock

EVER HELD IN PITTSBURGH.

6,000 bags Strictly Good to Choice Coffee;
110 hhds Choice Yellow and White Demarara Sugar;
50 hhds Good to Choice P. R. Sugar;
250 half chest Choice New Crop Teas;
300 bags Grain Pepper;
50 cases Cassia;
10 cases Nutmegs;
25 frails Cloves;
50 bags Allspice;
25 bbls Currants;
5 casks Turkey Prunes;
80 boxes Grant's Navy, 3s, 10s and 1 lb. Lump Tobaccos;
550 caddies Grant's Navy, 3s and 10s Tobacco;
25 butts Grant's Bright Prem. 1 lb. Tobacco;
240 caddies Grant's Bright Prem. 5s, Tobacco;
100 caddies Pace's Richmond Spun Roll Tobacco;
120 caddies Childrey Bright Pocket Pieces, Tobacco;
20 butts Milner's Golden Twist Tobacco,

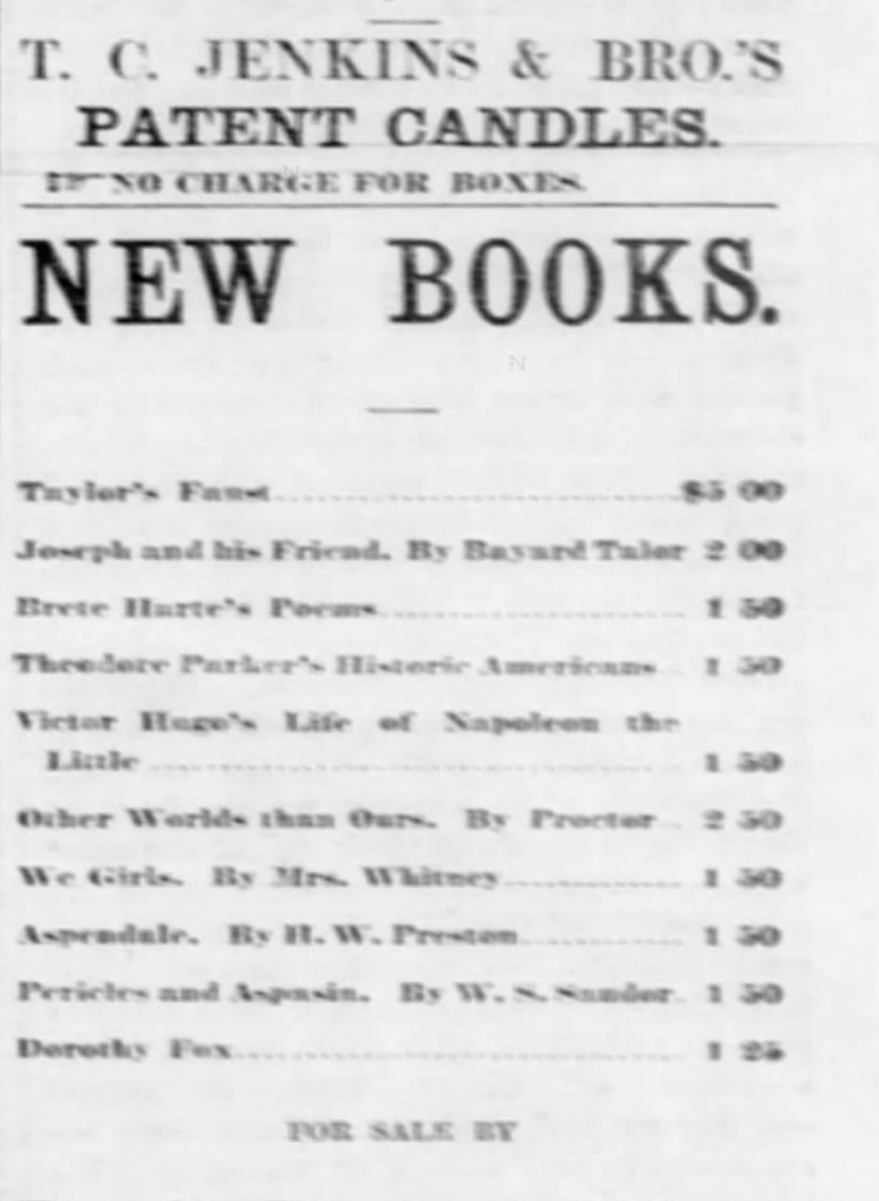
And a Full Stock of ALL GOODS usually kept by a WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE, and which will be sold at the REDUCED PRICES, and can be delivered on JANUARY 3.

Arbuckles & Co.,

242 and 244

LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.



Candles, Candles

T. C. JENKINS & BRO.'S

PATENT CANDLES.

☞ NO CHARGE FOR BOXES.

NEW BOOKS.

Taylor's Faust	$5 00
Joseph and his Friend. By Bayard Taylor	2 00
Brete Harte's Poems	1 50
Theodore Parker's Historic Americans	1 50
Victor Hugo's Life of Napoleon the Little	1 50
Other Worlds than Ours. By Proctor	2 50
We Girls. By Mrs. Whitney	1 50
Aspendale. By H. W. Preston	1 50
Pericles and Aspasia. By W. S. Sander	1 50
Dorothy Fox	1 25

FOR SALE BY

R. S. Davis & Co.,

193 LIBERTY STREET.

ELGIN

[ILLINOIS]

Watches!

OBSERVATORY, ANN ARBOR, January 28, 1870.

NATIONAL WATCH CO., Chicago, Ill.:

Gents—It gives me pleasure to state that the performance of the movement manufactured by you, and marked "B. W. Raymond, No. 19,201," which I have carried in my pocket for a period of nearly six months, surpasses in excellence that of any of the many fine Watches which I have hitherto tested. It maintains its rate even better than a fine box Chronometer, by Negus, belonging to this Observatory. I have intended, when I shall have the leisure, to make a complete test of the chronism of the balance spring, and of the adjustment of the balance for poise and temperature. So far as I can judge by the performance of the Watch, these adjustments appear to be nearly perfect. Permit me to congratulate you upon the successful manufacture in the West, of movements which are fully equal in performance to the pocket chronometers by Jurgensen, Frodsham, and other celebrated European makers. Very truly yours, JAMES C. WATSON.

NO MOVEMENTS RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,

159 and 161 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

1 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

DISSOLUTION—THE BUSINESS Partnership heretofore existing between J. C. SMITH and ALEXANDER COWLEY is dissolved, COWLEY having transferred all his right, title and interest in the Iron City College to J. C. SMITH, who is hereafter the Principal of the College. Mr. COWLEY, however, retaining his former position as Professor of Penmanship in the College. J. C. SMITH. A. COWLEY. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871. MWS

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(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871.

THE most extraordinary foreign item of the day is, that DR. LIVINGSTON, the great explorer, has reappeared, safe and sound, we infer; at any rate he has reappeared at Mozambique, where he awaits an English vessel. The last that had been heard of him was that he had been burned alive as a wizzard.

THE German victory on the left bank of the Seine is all the more important because it happens at a moment and under circumstances when it will exert the greatest influence on both nations. The Prussians stood in need of some marked success to relieve the hard work they are doing, while a victory was seemingly just what the French required to give effect to their aggressive plans. The influence on the final result of such a victory as the Germans are said to have gained must be very considerable.

IT is said that General SCHENCK is to be verbally instructed to accept few invitations in English society—in fact, to keep his mouth shut—a policy that is felt advisable to urge on him in view of the eternal speech-making of REVERDY JOHNSON and the somewhat similar course of Mr. MOTLEY, in disregard of the caution specially given. To the average American this is severe restraint, for what is he to do, how can he live, if not permitted to "make a speech" now and then? We have not yet heard that General SCHENCK proposes to throw up the mission, though it is not to be doubted that he has earnestly protested!

How it was possible for the Allegheny delegation to concur in the selection, as Sergeant-at-Arms, of OVENS, who killed young RIDDLE in Philadelphia, they will themselves probably be able to satisfy all who make personal inquiry, while they are at home. King Caucus has before now made men do things of which ever after they were thoroughly ashamed—but nothing worse than this. RIDDLE was known and loved here. His "taking off" by OVENS was in cold blood, without provocation. But he was, and is still, valuable to man "inside politics," and got clear, and now turns up, with the concurrence of the Allegheny delegation, as the Caucus-made Sergeant-at-Arms in the State Capitol.

INDICATIONS thus far seem to promise the young King of Spain a quieter entrance upon his reign than many have expected. The death of PRIM may have proved to him a blessing in disguise. Whether as the consequence of the violent shock produced by the sudden catastrophe, or in horror of the crime and in the resolution to derive no advantage from its perpetration, the Republicans appear by their silence to accept the king set over them. This they may do the more willingly in the assurance that his counsels and conduct will be uninfluenced by the great leader who has resisted them so long. We may not, however, put much trust in the silence of Spanish Republicans, as intrigues may be still in progress, and they may be only waiting for a more convenient season.

A KINDLIER feeling than has for some time existed, we judge, is growing up in Washington between Republicans—including the President, Senators and Representatives. We suspect that there has been too much standing aloof—too great a distance maintained between the two ends of the Avenue—a mistake which we think we can see a disposition to correct. One of the most favorable indications is toleration towards those who as Republicans have chosen to act as some other Republicans have regarded "irregular." To these "signs of the times" is to be added, that the President has signified a desire to confer with gentlemen who are not supposed to have of late basked in Executive favor,—among others, Pennsylvanians of experience and wisdom. There is just enough of adversity in the present "situation" to incline men to thoughtfulness and wisdom in counsel and action.

STATE TREASURER.

The Legislature will elect the State Treasurer on Wednesday. Although we have numerous reports from the State Capital, and plenty of persons kindly offering to inform us "just how the thing is coming out," we conclude that though the time is short, the thing has not yet been "fixed." It seems to be conceded that there is much talk about "bolts" by the supporters of certain Republican candidates, and coalitions with the Democrats to carry their points—which points may mean their own election or the election of a Democrat, according to circumstances. The oddest part of the reported programme is, that its performance is said to be meditated by those who pretend to a virtuous horror of "bolts" and coalitions. It is known that we favor "bolting" under fitting circumstances, therefore we are not particularly shocked,—indeed we can conceive a state of things touching the Treasurership wherein we should most decidedly recommend "bolting" of the most vigorous description, but it must be for the good health of the Republican party and sound morals. We are rather pleased, therefore, that our ideas of things have become popular with those who with ever so brave a show of virtue have denounced our heresy, and tried more times than we can count to read us out of the party. We beg to suggest, however, that there are at least two kinds of bolting: one to plunder the public, another to save it from being plundered. Now, as there is a decided difference between the two, so "bolters," when they show themselves, will be judged according to the side they bolt to. We judge there is a healthy sentiment abroad on this subject, and that the Republican family is disposed to tolerate pretty free action, if it don't play into the hands of the enemy, on the one hand, or screw the party into a machine run in the interests of a few for private purposes, on the other. The country press on the Republican side is saying very little, but that little we interpret to mean about this.

A RECENT cable dispatch says that "England is determined to arm," and, in immediate connection with this announcement, reports that Lord NAPIER succeeds the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-chief of the army. The General who led the Abyssinian expedition and takes his title from Magdala, is known as a man of energy and of martial spirit and aptitudes. Evidently England is growing weary of the reproaches and sensitive to the contempt poured upon her for her devotion to the cause of peace. An influential party at home have never ceased since the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, to fling their jibes at the Government in power as preferring selfish ease to honor, and as exhibiting an unmanly reluctance to assert for the country the position assigned it by its history under the leadership of better men. These assailants of the Government have said that the foreign policy pursued verifies BURKE's description of the English as a people whose Bible is their ledger, whose exchanges are their churches and whose God is money. These domestic reproaches have been powerfully reinforced from abroad. It may be that words of disdain hurled at them by the French, whether in fierce denunciation or in stinging epigram, would not have produced much impression; old enmity and present humiliation made them weak. But German scorn has gone deeper and will not soon be forgotten. Much sympathy has probably never existed between the English and the German aristocracy. The sublime arrogance of the latter founded upon mere blood without respect to personal qualities, is something which a British nobleman of the better sort does not readily understand, they say. He is not brought up like a German nobleman to regard war as the only serious occupation worthy of his attention. But for various reasons the great middle class of Germany thoroughly agree with their nobles in scorning the extremely humble pacific course which the English have lately pursued. And the German government has acted towards England, "as if," (in the words of the London *Times*), "almost any provocation might be offered with impunity." Affronts have been already offered, and among the English there is apparently a nervous apprehension that there are more intended, or at least that the Germans are not careful to avoid giving offense. Then, the conduct of Russia has inflicted a deep and rankling wound upon British self-esteem. Regarding that insult alone the feeling is such that likely nothing but war will be sufficient to restore the ancient hereditary self-esteem. Last of all, the jeers and jibes of the New York newspapers touching English devotion to peace at any price and susceptibility of being bullied into concessions, are remembered with increasing sensitiveness. Even General BUTLER's speech, held in contempt on this side of the water, is interpreted over there as indicating a temper in the American people which it may be necessary for England under heavy penalties to resist. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the English people are fast approaching the state of mind in which war will be welcomed as an escape from fancied degradation. England once at war does not usually soon leave off.

IS IT THE OLD JOB?

The Legislature have decided to have a *Record* of the daily proceedings published. If it is intended to revive BERGNER's job, we hope Senator WHITE is prepared to stand on the record he will make in "putting it through." That thing was merely a device to get some thousands out of the Treasury without returning an equivalent; and no man, in or out of the Legislature, who has taken the trouble to inform himself, will pretend to say it was not.

BERGNER's *Record* served no other purpose than to put money into his pocket. It was notoriously padded out with useless trash, was never ready in time to serve any practical end for the public, and the money, some $50,000 we believe, might just as well have been thrown into the Susquehanna river for all the good it did the State, from whose coffers it was drawn.

What is needed now, is a report of the daily sessions, economically made and printed, showing each day's progress in the public business, without any attempt to swell the proportions. The cramming in of documents half a dozen times frequently, to be found elsewhere, and for which the Public Printer is paid, of windy speech made for buncomb, of repetitions and matter which serves no object whatever but to make bulk and increase expense, is something which has been practiced long enough, and it was this description of swindling that inclined the Legislature last winter to stop the *Record* entirely. The question is, is it, or anything like it, going to be revived?

We must be pardoned for suggesting that there are grounds for the suspicion that Senator WHITE's movement means a job, the virtual renewal, so far as it is dared to do it, of the BERGNER iniquity. The Senator may not mean it, but others do. It is reported to us that a truce has been entered into between certain publishers in Harrisburg to make a "good thing" all round.

When it is proposed to spend so much money the true way is to throw the matter open to competition. Some persons may regard it as a suspicious circumstance that this has not been done, Mr. WHITE's committee being clothed with power to "contract." When the contract has been made, these suspicions will be dispelled or confirmed. The Hon. D. N. WHITE, of Allegheny, who is an old publisher, and who, we believe, is desirous of saving money as well as ready to expose schemes for wasting it, will find here a matter to which we desire to draw his attention. He knows the distinction between the sort of *Record* that is needed and the job which certain persons mean. Senator WHITE's movement is open to suspicion, inasmuch as it is proposed to disregard the only safe rule of competition, and because it is well known that BERGNER considers that the thing has been "set up" to such an extent that he is sure of the job. If he don't get it, and at rates and in terms that will be the virtual revival of the old swindle, we shall be glad to publish the fact.

IT is hardly probable that General GRANT will recommend to Congress the appointment of a committee to inquire what is the matter with certain Southern States and recommend what to do about it; but we are not so certain that it would not be a good plan to pursue. Doubtless there are two sides to this, as other questions, and a select number of fair men who would look at both and write their conclusions, might perform a great service to the whole country—Congress and the President included. We see that the Florida State canvassers have finally declared the result of the election held there two or three months ago. A review of all that matter would possibly be entertaining on many accounts. Though we have a poor opinion of roving Committees in general, one that would search out and expose the exact truth touching Southern affairs and the cause might justify the experiment.

A VERY gloomy picture is given by the Springfield *Republican* in regard to the danger of the drouth, which began in the Connecticut Valley in the spring and has not yet suffered more than a temporary interruption. "Never," it says, "in any period of autumn drouth, has there been known so wide spread and extreme scarcity of water as now. In very many rural districts the household supply fails, and the watering of live stock is a laborious matter, while a large number of factories are obliged even totally to suspend operations, or to run on short time. But the town is worse off than the country, for even reservoirs and water works get to be of no avail, when their own sources of supply are dry, and then there is the additional danger of fire, with no water to extinguish it. The *Republican* again warns the Springfield people to economize water, that there is a scant three weeks supply, yet believes that there is still more wasted daily than is used. It says "one great fire to-day would leave us almost helpless for another; one such in the near future may find us helpless." A like prospect causes constant anxiety in other cities, and it is said that New York is in imminent danger. The cluster of lakes in Putman county whence chiefly the Croton current is filled are drawn down to the very dregs, and now overflow scarcely a hogshead per hour. There has been an embarrassing and dangerous scarcity of water all through the summer and fall, and the present state of things is of the gravest import.

WHILE the Union Pacific Railroad securities have fallen forty per cent. in price in little over half a year, we would like to know how much of this is due to the influence of the Credit Mobilier? On the recent trial at Harrisburg, it was not denied on behalf of that corporation that it netted nine or ten million dollars on its contract for building the Union Pacific Railroad. When a little ring of men as directors of a railroad let to themselves as members of a ring within the ring (such the Credit Mobilier was supposed to be) the contract for building their road, the cost of which comes out of Government subsidies and the contributions of men outside either ring, and when other contractors are given no chance to compete, a state of affairs that some believe did exist, the thing don't seem all right. And when the "ring within the ring" makes enormous profits, and the road itself does not, the affair has even a worse seeming.

THE leading free trade paper, the New York *Evening Post*, unwittingly exhibits the fallacy of the revenue reform utterance that "the rich are growing richer, and the poor poorer," by publishing that by the latest report, the one hundred and thirty-three savings banks of New York had $64,830,285 at interest on bonds and mortgages; $112,651,111 invested in National and State stocks, besides $10,176,239 lent upon such stocks, and $1,733,816 upon other stocks; they owned $3,285,608 worth of real estate, and $13,105,135 in cash. The sum of $133,389,700 had been deposited during the preceding year, and $12,918,009 had been received or earned as interest or profits during the same period. Over one hundred and thirty-three millions of *new deposits* looks so much like growing poorer.

TWO GENTLEMEN who visited Washington lately in behal of the Cuban insurgents, to ascertain whether there was a favorable change of sentiment in political circles, went home without much success. Those who have been unswerving friends of Cuba are displeased with the recent attempt to fit out warlike expeditions in contravention of the President's proclamation, and advise the Cubans to strictly observe the laws of the United States and not engage in acts known to be contrary to these laws. It is reported, in this connection, that Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, will propose an amendment to the San Domingo resolution, directing the commission to proceed to Cuba to inquire into the condition of affairs there, and whether the time has not come for our Government to recognize Cuban independence.

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati *Leader*, eminent ability will not be lacking in the case of "The People *vs.* The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company," now pending before Congress. That paper states that Hon. Richard Smith, Robert Mitchell, Esq., Wm Resor, Esq., Captain John Kyle, and others, have been retained on behalf of the plaintiff, and that the Bridge Company, as defendant, has secured the services of Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati; Hon. Aaron F. Perry, Congressman elect; ex-Secretary Cox, now of Cincinnati, and Hon. James Speed, of Louisville, ex-Attorney General of the United States. It remains to be seen how much of this is mere rumor.

"WHITE man mighty onsartin," especially when starting an item of Washington gossip, is illustrated in the necessity that compels Vice President Colfax to publicly correct the report that he and Mr. Boutwell "took advantage of the holiday good feeling to make up their long-standing difference," inasmuch as there was and had been no difference to make up. Mr. Colfax says, in words admitting of no mistaking them: "At the opening of this term Mr. Boutwell was the one, above all others, whom I hoped to see in the Cabinet, and his administration of the Treasury Department has been so successful that he is today the last one whom I would wish to see leave it."

THERE are twenty-four steamers and six sailing vessels in the Revenue Marine, three of which are on the Pacific Coast, twenty-five on the Atlantic and six on the Lakes. From 1860 to 1870, inclusive, 139,678 vessels were boarded and examined revenue cutters; 1,193 seized and reported, and 1,224 assisted in distress; that 174 lives were saved, and 1,592,206 miles were sailed. Will not those items of 1,224 vessels assisted in distress, many of them saved from total loss, and 174 lives saved, go far toward reimbursing the nation for the expense of this service?

THE Philadelphia police made 31,717 arrests in 1870, a decrease of 7,059 from 1869. May, June, July and August furnished the most, the last month furnishing the maximum of 3,300 arrests. This would indicate that hot weather is an incentive to crime, but the facts probably are that in summer more "drunks and disorderlies" are captured, because they get out on the streets more, and do not coop themselves up in their houses and saloons. It also appears that cool weather furnishes the least police business, the smallest number of arrests being in the last three months, December giving the minimum of 1,939. There were 4,155 white women arrested, about double the number 2,070, of both sexes of colored people, but apparently neither class is as well represented in proportion to its part of the population, as are the white men, who number 25,492. Of the causes for the arrests, the following are responsible for the greatest number of cases: intoxication, 12,108; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 7,793; breach of peace, 3,833; assault and battery, 1,706; larceny, 1,285. About every offense known to the law is represented, from murder down to vagrancy, the latter with 873 arrests, having the most under a thousand, and it is safe to say that of the causes specifically enumerated, scarce a thousand of the 27,798 arrests are not due more or less directly to liquor. In regard to other crimes, we believe that the same proportion will hold good. Is there not a convincing temperance argument in these figures? Does not the property holder see from them that the most of his taxes to support the police department are actually to pay for the rum that makes subjects for arrest?

EPIZOOTIC APTHA, the new cattle disease, has broken out near Newburyport, Massachusetts, ten cattle on one farm having been attacked on last Sunday and Monday. The contagion is spreading rapidly, and local papers think it would not be surprising if all the cattle in New England should be affected by it in the course of the year. It spread throughout Great Britain thirty years ago, and there was scarcely a parish in the kingdom which escaped. There it was not confined to cattle, but affected sheep, swine, deer, poultry, cats and rabbits. At the same time, and before and after, influenza prevailed among the horses. The temperature and the weather seemed to have but little influence upon the disease, nor was one kind of locality more exempt than another. The disease is not often fatal, and readily yields to medical treatment. Its worst result is the loss of the use of the cattle for a time, and the debilitated state in which they are left, from which it takes some time to recover. The Pennsylvania Legislature now in session cannot do a wiser thing than to take immediate action in this matter, before the contagion is introduced into this State. Let there be no delay in appointing a commission to investigate the subject of the contagions now so prevalent among cattle, not only in New England, but in New York, in Canada, in Illinois, and it may be elsewhere. It would be well, too, to give the Governor power to establish a quarantine, or to put into operation such other preventive measures as the necessity of the case may suggest. There is no cause for unnecessary alarm, but it is impolitic to delay action until it is too late.

AS NEARLY as it can be ascertained, the marine losses of the United States in 1870 amounted to 489 vessels, of a value of $19,507,700, including some of the cargoes. This loss, great as it is, was excelled in 1867, by the loss of 576 vessels, worth $22,950,000, in 1866, of 550, worth $27,500,000, and in 1865 of 450, worth $29,560,000. In 1868 and 1869, the losses were less numerous as well as less valuable by four or five million dollars. The losses of the United States, however, are only about one-fourth of those throughout the world, the reports to the British Lloyds from January 1 to December 10, 1870, giving 1,887 vessels. The smallest number of American losses was in July, 20, and the least value in May, $530,000. The largest number was in November, 92, and the largest value in October, $3,505,800, April ranking next with $2,575,000. Of the 66 lost in October, 42 were burned at sea—an extraordinary number to be thus destroyed—and a fact which almost forces upon the mind a suspicion of a great amount of carelessness among those who go down to the sea in ships. Of the remainder, (including so much as is reported for the month of December,) 250 were wrecked, fifty-six were abandoned, twenty-five from one cause or another were sunk, twenty-seven foundered, and forty-five were missing, some of which, however, arrived at port safely during some part of the year. No statistics of loss of life are given, but these figures give some idea of the perils of sea life.

HAS not Miss Lizzie Van Lew, Postmaster at Richmond, Va., engaged in a losing game, by deciding that a Congressman's frank will not carry a letter mailed at her office, when the Honorable Member is not in the city? It's all very well to interfere with the small practice indulged in by some Congressmen of furnishing franked envelopes to their friends, but it does no good, except to incur the enmity of such Representatives, and to strengthen their opposition to the abolition of their cherished franking privilege.

THE Philadelphia *North American* says that the projected new steamship line between that port and Liverpool will pay, because it will be "run in connection with a company that owns and leases three thousand miles of railway, and that can control business enough to render the line profitable at once," but adds that, "We undertake it with the fixed determination to carry it on at all hazards, and whether profitable or not, until we can force a profit and compel success."

BROOKLYN is a Democratic city, and if not exactly controlled by Tammany, its rulers do their best to imitate Tweed, Sweeny & Co. What then does the *World* mean by going back on its friends, by indorsing Mayor Kalbfleisch in his denunciations of Brooklyn extravagance, and by such words as these:

> "The lighting of the streets is unnecessarily expensive. There are long streets without pavements, without sidewalks, and almost without buildings—nothing, in fact, to attract a passer-by at night—which are better lighted than our Broadway. The Board of Education, too, has more than doubled its expenses in six years, and the salaries now paid its employes are from 100 to 140 per cent. higher than those paid ten years ago. There is abundant room for reform in the government of our sister city."

There are in the State of New York State one hundred and thirty-three Savings Banks, and these have assets amounting to $220,000,000. The number of open accounts is 651,474, or about one to every six persons of the population, and the average deposit is some $350. During the year more than ten millions of dollars were paid in interest, or something over four per cent. on the deposits.

As an illustration of the watchfulness of the Paris gunners, and the accuracy of their firing, it is stated, that a German chaplain and officer, who shared the same bedroom in a chateau before Paris, neglected one night to close their shutters before lighting their bed-candle, and immediately were saluted by a shell from Fort Aubervilliers, which came crashing through their room, killing both its occupants.

COOLIHAN, the new Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is a useful fellow. He lives in Schuylkill county, on the borders of Columbia, and brags that he spends the one-half of election day in each county. This accounts for the hearty support accorded him by the two enemies, Randall and Buckalew. They both worked hard for him.

SOLICITOR GENERAL BRISTOW acts, under the late law of Congress, during the absence of the Attorney General; and as Mr. Akerman is often away and indisposed, the new Solicitor General has his hands full.—*Special to the Press.*

A change in the Department is likely to follow soon, the Georgia election having made it apparent how unwise it was to call Mr. Akerman away from that State.

AT the organization of the Senate, the ex-Sheriff of Columbia county, who is just out of office, was named as one of the doorkeepers.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Reply of the Company to the Report of the Army Board of Engineers.

The Cincinnati *Times* has the information that "the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company are preparing and will soon present their reply to the late report of that Board of Engineers. It will aim to establish among other things the fact that the bridge is literally within the law; that to raise it thirty feet higher is utterly impracticable at this time, since the approaches cannot be made within any economical limits. It is claimed by one who knows the most about it, that the company will not raise the bridge in its present location, but will probably move it up the river as far as the Marine Railway or dry-dock station, where the approaches will be favorable. To raise the bridge where it is would do more damage to the depot grounds and other real estate of the company than the cost of a bridge farther up the river."

As to damages that might be due from the Government on account of this change, the *Times* intimates that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not claim them, rather than be put under any obligation to Cincinnati.

THADDEUS STEVENS'S WILL.

The Reason the Executors Delay Filing an Inventory.

The Hon. O. J. Dickey, Mr. Stevens's successor, and the Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, who are the executors of the will of Thaddeus Stevens, say that there is no truth in the statement that he owned Northern Pacific stock, and the delay in rendering the inventory has been chiefly occasioned by a large claim made upon the estate by the colored woman who was Mr. Stevens's housekeeper, who demanded pay for twenty-five years' service in that capacity. This claim the executors have fully compromised. Another difficulty was a suit for thirty thousand dollars, which amount, it was claimed, Mr. Stevens subscribed several years before his death to build a local railroad. If this claim had been allowed it would have swallowed up nearly all the personal property belonging to the estate. Mr. Stevens's real estate has been found by the executors to amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and his personal property to forty thousand.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Conneautville Record and Courier.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has lately donned a new dress, and presents a neat appearance. The COMMERCIAL is a live newspaper in every sense of the term, and is deserving of the prosperity with which it is blessed.

Judge Williams, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Chicago, has been engaged since Wednesday morning in the case of Terwelliger vs. The Great Western Telegraph Company, in which complainant asks for the appointment of a receiver, &c., and it will occupy the attention of the Court for the rest of the week. Among the depositions read was that of Josiah Snow, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and also one of the principal originators of the enterprise, in which it is shown that three out of the five Corporators of the Company owned only one share of the stock each, the valuation of which was $25 a share, and on which up to the present time no payment whatever has been received by the company. Mr. Snow subscribed for 2,000 shares, but assigned the whole to Seelah Reeves, the contractor for building the lines, before making any payment on the stock. Seelah Reeves took the balance of the stock of the company, 117,997 shares, as the basis for his contract, but never directly paid in money on his subscription, and afterwards executed a trust deed of the same to Snow. The names of prominent business men in this city were displayed and advertised as directors of the Company on circulars soliciting subscription to the stock. The majority of the whole, according to Mr. Snow's testimony, did not own one dollar of stock in the Company, nor subscribe therefor, and of the few who did subscribe but a small number ever paid up assessments. In the deposition of Seelah Reeves, the contractor, he states that he had kept no books showing disbursements made by him, but merely made out his bill for the work done from time to time, and handed the same to Mr. Snow. Up to January 1, 1870, $126,550 92 had been expended by the contractor for the completion of about four hundred and thirty miles of line.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Macon, Georgia, papers have the particulars of the freezing to death of Henry Ells, a prominent citizen of that place, and his negro servant Bob Banks, by the upsetting of their boat in the Ocmulgee river, where they were duck-hunting. That's a little too far South for freezing.

Of 29,370 books taken out from the Cincinnati Mercantile Library in 1870, 23,75? were novels, 4,712 other books, and 1,106 books consulted at the library. What "other books?"

German women send all sorts of things through the mails to their husbands, sons or sweethearts away soldiering. Letters are permitted up to sixteen ounces weight, so they send cigars, tea, chocolate, shirts and slippers. A pair of slippers can be sent, one in each. One woman sent a flannel shirt in six pieces, by six posts. The last contained the left sleeve, with the needle and thread for sewing the shirt together.

Carefully collected statistics show that in England clergymen average a longer life than any other class of men. The difference between the ages of forty and forty-four is nearly one per cent. in favor of clergymen, nearly the same between the ages of forty-five and forty-nine, and more than one per cent. between the ages of sixth and sixty-four, and sixty-five and sixty-nine.

"Down South" now, they don't think of having a jury without some colored men upon it, and they do their duty quite satisfactorily to all parties. Although it is alleged that their verdict is always that of the white men, so that in putting six negroes and six white men on a jury, it is only leaving the decision to a jury of six in place of twelve.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) *Journal* has received violets picked in the open air on New Year's Day. Whether they represent the last of autumn or first of spring, is undecided.

At Dayton, Nevada, on Christmas Eve, a Chinaman was shot and killed by one of his countrymen. All the occupants of the house have been arrested, but nothing can be got out of any one of them in regard to the shooting. In order to clear up all difficulties the Dayton people have half a notion to hang all the men who were in the house at the time of the shooting.

Potter Palmer has got back to Chicago with his precious plans for his new $1,250,000 hotel, which is to combine the architecture of the Louvre Palace and of the Paris Grand Opera House. "In comparison with this Hotel," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be a third-class house." Work on the structure will be begun in April.

"A little Christmas whisky" is why W. H. Wisener, Jr., son of the late Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, shot one Stahlman, an express messenger at Shelbyville, and was in turn shot by a telegraph operator, so that his life is despaired of.

The youngest candidate is undoubtedly in the Missouri Legislature. He is only eleven years old and has traveled all the way from Charlestown, Mississippi county, a distance of 320 miles to endeavor to secure an election to the office of page in the Senate. He came most of his way unattended, and at once was urging his claims before an admiring group of Senators. He says he has written to thirty of the members, and has received the pledges of eighteen to vote for him. He only lacks one more, and his precocity will undoubtedly win him the day.

The Y. M. C. A., of Brooklyn, propose to put $250,000 in a building, with a lecture room to seat 3,000 people, a gymnasium, laboratory, observatory, library, class room for engineering and scientific study, bath room, reading and reception rooms and prayer rooms.

The Registrar of the Treasury reports our tonnage for 1870 at 4,246,507 tons. The Bureau of Statistics makes it but 3,946,149 tons. Why this difference of 300,358 tons?

The "Roll of Honor" now makes twenty-five volumes, and contains a record of over 333,000 graves of deceased Union soldiers. Two volumes more will complete the work.

Broad river, South Carolina, was frozen over on Tuesday of last week for the first time in thirty-seven years.

It is said that Georgia has recuperated more rapidly since the close of the war than any Southern State, and her planters are in better condition than those of any other State. She has consumed more commercial manures in the last four years than all the rest of the cotton States combined.

The Boston *Advertiser* is disposed to object "to having the programme of a concert, even by the most famous and costly of singers, hidden away in the midst of a clumsy folio of business cards." Jes' so.

It is thought singular in regard to the Spottswood Hotel fire that the safes with money in them were so much more promptly recovered than the human remains.

Bellevue Hospital was the scene of a merry-making the other night. The performance took place in the amphitheatre, where the noise could not reach the wards, and patients, some with crutches, some with bandaged heads, some without arms and some with arms in slings, filled the students' seats. It is the custom two or three times a year to give a little hop to the poor fellows and the women, who watch for its coming with incessant interest and enjoy it when it does come in the most hearty manner. Last night about a dozen danced the closing jig. There was a poor fellow with his head bound up, and a little boy with a broken arm, and a Milesian lady of eighty years at least, who out-danced all the others and only stopped when the music did. A wonderful ventriloquist had been secured, and he entertained when the dancers were resting. At the close all joined in singing "Home, Sweet Home." Nothing more serious than this was in the whole programme. The warden gives these entertainments at his own expense, and he says it is no credit to himself at all, as he enjoys them more than any one else in the hospital.

The iron ferry steamer of the Great Western Railroad of Canada transfers 200 loaded cars each way daily between Detroit and Windsor, and the business is rapidly increasing.

Professor Rord, of Columbia College, has found by experiment that lightning flashes last 1-480 of a second.

The application for charter by the Dominion Pacific Railroad Company asks for permission to construct a line from some point on the Grand Trunk Railway to Sault Ste. Marie, with power to cross the river either by bridge or otherwise; and from Pembina via Fort Garry to the boundary line between Rupert's Land and British Columbia. So that it is not to be a Canadian national line after all.

PERSONAL.

The following anecdote of Governor John A. Andrews, of Massachusetts, has just been related: In 1860, he voted in the Chicago Convention for Mr. Seward, but afterwards rejoiced that Mr. Seward did not get the nomination, and as a reason said that in 1864, in the brightest days of our success, he called on Mr. Seward in Washington, and received this definition of the position from the venerable Secretary: "We have been contending for three principles: First, to put down the Rebellion by force; secondly, the abolition of Slavery, and thirdly, to restore the Union. Now," said Mr. Seward, "I think we shall fail in the two first. We shall not be able to put down the Rebellion by force. We shall not be able to abolish Slavery. But by means of some compromise with the Southern leaders we may be able to restore the Union." Mr. Clarke asked the Governor, "What reply did you make to him?" Said he, "There was nothing to be said to a man that was in that state of mind, and I took my hat and came away."

Colonel A. H. Connor, Radical Republican, of Indiana, who has accepted the Governorship of Idaho, is the father of Representative Connor, Democrat, of Texas.

Henry Ward Beecher says he does not intend to visit England this summer, although he has been kindly invited to.

Offenbach has determined to found a special theatre in Italy for comic operettas, *feeries*, &c., and has leased the Teatro de la Canobbiana, at Milan, for three years.

H. D. Redfield is "Avery," the Cincinnati *Commercial* correspondent in the South.

A Chicago pawnbroker's shop contains a solid gold medal and a star and shield gold badge, the former presented by his St. Louis and the latter by the Cincinnati friends of Billy Emerson. Their original cost was $400, and the donors, it is suggested, shall re-purchase them and have another presentation.

General H. B. Ewing, Minister to the Hague, is at his father's home, in Lancaster, Ohio.

Ex-Governor and ex-Senator Wilson Lumpkin, who died recently at Athens, Georgia, aged eighty-eight, is believed to have been the oldest ex-member of Congress, having entered the House of Representatives in 1815.

Isabella, daughter of General Robert Anderson, is one of the belles of Venice, where the General is now living, and it is reported that she has captured an Italian prince or something of that sort.

There's a young lady that don't want editors to be so familiar with her name, she loves to be called *Miss* Kate Field.

J. P. C. Shanks, Congressman from the Ninth Indiana District, lives at Portland, where he was sued the other day by a storekeeper for a bill of goods for his daughter, bought two years ago. During the trial the tradesman remarked that that the M. C. was notorious for disputing his accounts, when the Honorable Member retorted by sundry oaths and hurling an inkstand.

Mr. John S. Clarke begins an engagement at Holliday street theater in Baltimore on Monday next.

Mr. James T. Fields has declined an invitation to partnership in a leading London publishing house.

Bonner shows a proper appreciation of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's stories, by condensing into twenty lines the first seventy-three chapters of the one he is now publishing.

Gen. Grant has been defeated. It was in the Soldiers' Orphans' Fair, and a pipe was the object of contest. The President was ahead until the last evening, when the friends of Generals McClellan, Woodford and Barnum rallied, and at last "Little Mac" came out first.

It probably is but a correspondent's fancy that "the youthful Colfax, aged eight months, smiles and shakes hands with hereditary facility."

Miss Garrett, the heroine of 43,000 majority as member of the London School Board, is but twenty-four or twenty-five years old, is about the middle height, has a graceful figure, "a soft low voice," a tasteful dress, and altogether is a neat, trim and prepossessing young doctor, who brings sunshine into the sick-room.

The stylish Lotus Club of New York had a visit on New Year's. He asked for Mayor Hall, had a letter for him. He was told to wait, and sat down. Soon some members invited him to partake of the fine "spread" on the table; he did so. He praised the oysters, and ate them—all of them. He praised the punch, and spared none of it. They thought he was a "famine breeder" and asked to see his letter for "Oakey." It was a year old, and they were sold.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says of the much published account from the sculptor Mills in regard to Lee's surrender: "The story it gives about the tent and the tree certainly never came from General Grant, for there was not a tent within two miles of the house in which the surrender was made, and the tree mentioned is, doubtless, one that grew near Vicksburg."

George W. Bagby, under the *nom de plume* of "Mozis Addums," is the Southern humorist, and is writing a "Histry of the Waw."

Somebody writes to the Missouri *Republican* from St. Joseph: "From association *with many Confederate soldiers*, I am confident that a large majority of them prefer Gen. Blair." That's queer!

St. Louis only three-fourths filled a hall, and that not one of the city's largest, to greet Nilsson, and the *Republican* says that there did not "prevail before, during, or after the performance, any unusual amount of interest. It was a cold, critical, unimpassioned assembly before which the famous prima donna made her debut, and the triumph gained was literally wrung from the hard grasp of reluctant sympathies."

HUXLEY, the English savant, who has the reputation of being nearly or quite an atheist and materialist, has lately come out very decidedly in favor of the reading of the Bible in the common schools. He would have it done without any theological comments, and judiciously, as to selections to be read. The ground of his advocacy of the Bible is, that there must be a moral substratum to a child's education to make it valuable; and that there is no other source from which this can be obtained at all comparable with the Bible.

THE RAILROAD POWER.

Evil Results of the Existence of Great Monopolies—Corrupt Corporations—Speculations on the Remedy for the Evil by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

One of the two most noteworthy articles of the January number of the *North American Review*, is on "The Government and Railroad Corporations," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., the other being a paper by General Cox, on "Civil Service Reform," in which he sets forth in strong language the existing abuses and corruptions, and advocates competitive examinations, open to all, and tenure of office during good behavior as the remedy. Mr. Adams takes the position that the General Government must ultimately assume the control of railroads, although in the present incompetent condition of Congress and the corrupt state of the civil service, it would be likely to fail. He believes in experimental action for the present on the part of the different States. The following are some of the most striking passages of his interesting article:

Seventeen years ago six roads divided the route between Albany and Buffalo, and in 1853 these were consolidated into one. Three years ago four roads connected New York with Chicago, and these four were then reduced to two. One year ago five roads divided among them the distance between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Six months ago these five were practically reduced to three. How long will it be before these three are reduced to one? How long before consolidation, as yet confined to connecting, will extend to competing roads? It is perfectly useless to discuss the question whether this massing of wealth and of power is desirable or otherwise. It is sufficient to recognize the fact that it is inevitable—that it is a natural law of growth. Legislation could only wage a futile war against it; checked in one form, it would devise another; by indirections it would find directions out. It has been steadily going on from the beginning; it is now going on, and it is not likely to stop. No legislation can prevent it, even were such prevention desirable. Any attempt in this direction will but result in a recourse to subterfuge, and the practical reduction of law to a dead-letter. You cannot prevent, but you may, by looking at facts as they are, not inefficiently regulate. How this can best be done is the problem.

The power of these corporations in the hands of corrupt men as a disturbing and degrading influence in our politics, and the crying abuses so notorious in the internal administration of corporate affairs, have of late occasioned no inconsiderable degree of public solicitude. Examples of both descriptions of evil referred to are always at hand, and the year just past has been peculiarly prolific of them. Certain instances, however, pall by force of repetition; certain men succeed in acquiring a pre-eminence in infamy which actually destroys their value for purposes of illustration. The world grows weary of hearing of them. The frauds and outrages in the Erie management, for instance, have, perhaps, been dwelt upon *ad nauseam*. Not that justice has been, or, outside of a prison door, well can be done to their perpetrators, but nothing implicating them can longer excite surprise. From the leading criminals themselves to the counsel who revel in their dirty work, these men have now brought all the discredit they can on everything with which they live in contact, from American credit down to the New York Bar. It is, therefore, hardly worth while to go on with the contributions of another year to their long bead-roll of offenses. A new illustration from other quarters of the abuse of political influence would be more effective. Even if no evidence should be found to exist of the perpetration of fraud, yet the opportunity for it may exist so evidently—the way, if the will were only there—that the propriety of removing from erring humanity such an ever-present temptation may prove a subject worthy of grave discussion. Upon looking over the broad field, various scandals at once suggest themselves. The incidents of the recent Congress and its suspicious squandering of public lands would naturally be the first. Especially those vast grants which have endowed a single corporation—the Northern Pacific—with an appanage nearly equal to a dozen States of the size of Massachusetts, and hardly, if at all, falling short of the united areas of the five second-class European kingdoms of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal and Greece. At one time during the last winter there were railroad schemes pending before Congress, which appropriated 400,000,000 acres of the public domain—an area larger than the whole original thirteen Colonies.

That the National Government must, then, soon or late, and in a greater or less degree, assume a railroad jurisdiction, is accepted as an obvious conclusion to be deduced from the irresistible development of the system in a course it has hitherto pursued. The next question is, when, and in what way, and to what extent, is this to be done? What is to be the basis of legislation? This now admits of almost infinite modification, ranging from public ownership on the one hand to the most limited regulation on the other. The same may be said as to extent of jurisdiction. It may be assumed over all roads lying in more than one State, or it may be confined to certain trunk lines specially designated as military and post roads. These questions it is now premature to discuss. They constitute the final problem. All other proposed solutions of it, resting upon State regulation or State control, are but temporizing expedients, important simply as illustrating the practical value of certain theories. Such may prove instructive resting places; they can hardly be the final objective. The tendency of popular thought is now undoubtedly toward the ownership of railroads by the community. The success of this system in Belgium, and the agitation in regard to it in England and in certain portions of this country, make it eminently desirable that the experiment should be tried, if only with a view of testing a theory and giving a new direction to inquiry. The present is also a time peculiarly opportune in which to make the attempt, for it can now be essayed on a small scale, involving, at most, interests comparatively trifling. The result, as bearing on the final national problem, could not fail to be most instructive. It is impossible, in view of past experiences, not to entertain grave doubts as to the result of any experiment of this sort, made through the political machinery which exists in America.

A safer solution of the difficulty may not improbably yet be found in effective regulation than in State ownership. This last looks to the destruction of the principle of private corporate life as the basis of the railroad system, and to the adoption of the whole of it into the body politic. Regulation, on the other hand, proposes to have the Government, while preserving the separation between the body politic and all private industry, yet exercises an active control over its own creations. This is the tendency of legislation in many of the Western States, where the results of Government meddling are still fresh in the popular memory. Foremost among these States is Illinois. In the remarkable Constitution just adopted there, the great principle is for the first time recognized that the railroad system is exceptional among all industrial pursuits, and must be recognized and dealt with as such. This in itself is an immense stride in advance. The one striking feature of the Illinois Constitution is the strong resolve of its framers to do away with what are known in England as "private bills," and in this country as special legislation. A sound system of government should recognize individuals no more than the laws of nature recognize them. The law should apply to all, without discrimination for or against.

This final result is not attained in the Illinois constitution; had it been, the value of that instrument would have been more than doubled. Indeed, the provision made in it brings the innovator just to the fatal point; as yet he has done nothing, but the next step involves everything. In spite of this constitution, Illinois must slip back in the deep mire of special railroad legislation, or it must go on and solve the problem. The case stands thus: the constitution implies the passage of (1) laws prescribing reasonable rates of charges on the different railroads, and (2) laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs.

The Legislature should enact its general laws for the requirements of railroads, as it does to meet the innumerable civil and criminal complications which arise; but, in the one case as in the other, the judicial and discretionary action under the general law should be devolved upon tribunals specially created to take cognizance of them. The Legislature declares the rule which is the same to all; but the degree of discretion which varying circumstances exact in the application of the rule must constitute a trust necessarily delegated to others. At present all these distinct powers are jealously retained by the Legislatures. Their committees sit as courts and take evidence and listen to arguments. So far it is well. At this point, however, instead of framing a general law or diminishing the individual case, they undertake to give a character to this applicant and to refuse it to that: to pass a special act in favor of this corporation, and to reject it as regards that; to authorize an increase of stock here, and to direct the construction of a new depot there. These are functions which no legislative body can successfully perform; as well undertake to decide every suit at law or to affix the penalty to every crime. Just so long as Legislatures insist on themselves doing work of this nature, just so long will corruption increase and the statute-book fall into confusion.

Thus tribunals should be clothed with all necessary powers, and be put forward as if the members were fully competent to represent the interests of the State with an experience and ability, a knowledge of details, and a zeal in their occupation equal to that ever so conspicuously displayed by the agents of the corporations. Such men could certainly be found; the corporations always have them. Meanwhile the whole subject may be summed up in a few words: under a system which permits special legislation, boards for the regulation of railroads are useless; they are, however, indispensable under one which confines itself to general laws.

The Body and Its Needs.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and that it is unprotected except by artificial covering from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills, that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and the kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and promoting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and anti-bilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has Resumed the Practice of his Profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
STRAW GOODS,
HOSIERY, &C.
Stock Always Complete. Orders Promptly Filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
CLOTH AND WATER-PROOF
SUITS,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Biaritz, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astrachans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Broche Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

STANDARD
SHEETINGS,
REDUCED TO
12 Cents per Yard,
STANDARD
PRINTS,
10 1-2 Cts. Per Yard,
The Lowest Prices
FOR NINE YEARS.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
54
WOOD STREET.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	561,975 29
Contingent Fund	34,224 75
	$671,200 04

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$596,118 33	
Bills Receivable	28,752 28	
Office Fixtures	876 89	
Cash	45,452 54	
		$671,200 04

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank and find the above Statement to be correct.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JOHN SCOTT,
ROBT. C. SCHMERTZ.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, December 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,311,708 60
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	425,800 00
Other Stocks	12,812 50
Due from Redeemable and Reserve Agents	101,781 65
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	4,099 35
Due from Other National Banks	24,523 98
Banking House	77,000 00
Current Expenses	7,582 73
Cash Items, including Stamps	10,085 26
Exchanges for Clearing House	40,619 49
Bills of Other National Banks	3,258 00
Fractional Currency	8,559 80
Specie	3,891 68
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00
	$2,255,923 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund		318,079 39
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		340,000 00
Individual Deposits	$1,011,138 25	
Due to National Banks	74,051 89	
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	12,653 51	
		1,097,843 65
		$2,255,923 04

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of January, 1871. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. S. HAYS,
WM. K. NIMICK, } Directors.
JAS. S. McCORD,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 28, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,006,865 33
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	101,370 50
Due from other National Banks	9,842 88
Due from other Banks and Bankers	56,159 98
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	5,354 34
Taxes Paid	6,920 15
Premiums	5,653 86
Cash Items, including Stamps	10,084 84
Exchanges for Clearing Houses	36,705 94
Bills of other National Banks	15,840 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,556 00
Specie, viz: Coin	36,290 00
Legal Tender Notes	112,950 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates	50,000 00
	$1,775,593 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	235,568 21
National Bank circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends unpaid	204 00
Individual Deposits	787,390 59
Due to National Banks	77,350 53
Due to other Banks and Bankers	45,080 49
	$1,775,593 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, E. L. Stephenson, Cashier of the Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1871. E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JOHN McDEVITT, } Directors.
JAMES MARSHALL,

Chandeliers,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS,
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
No. 147 Wood Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice to whom it may concern that he is not and will not be responsible for any debts whatever contracted by his wife, MINERVA EVERSON.
RICHARD EVERSON.
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—
EVAN OWENS
Has retired from our firm, January 1, 1871, by limitation of agreement, and CHAS. F. NEVIN has been admitted as a member of same.
T. H. NEVIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Firm of CARTER, McGREW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. A. McGREW retiring.
J. A. CARTER,
J. A. McGREW,
D. A. CARTER.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS will be continued at 323 Liberty street, by the remaining Partners, who will be pleased to meet their former customers and others desiring Groceries.
CARTER BROS. & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF CARTER, McGREW & CO., I cheerfully recommend my former partners to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
J. A. McGREW.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of
E. BOURNE & BRO.,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hereafter the business will be conducted at the old stand, No. 45 MARKET STREET, by E. BOURNE. The outstanding accounts of the firm will be settled by Mr. JOHN BOURNE, the retiring party. All claims against the firm will be handed in for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle at once.
EDWARD BOURNE,
JOHN BOURNE.
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as McCALLUM BROS., is this day dissolved by limitation, ALEX. McCALLUM retiring. All claims for or against the late firm will be settled by either of the Partners.
HENRY McCALLUM,
ALEX. McCALLUM.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1870.

THE CARPET BUSINESS IN ALL ITS branches will be carried on at the old stand, 51 FIFTH AVENUE, and in retiring from the firm of McCallum Bros., I would cheerfully recommend my former Partner, HENRY McCALLUM, to the patronage of our customers and the public generally.
ALEX. McCALLUM.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into Partnership
Mr. JAS. W. HARRISS,
Who is well known to my customers as my recent Clerk and Salesman. The old business will be continued under the style of DE LANGE & COMPANY, and its accounts will be settled by the new firm.
M. DE LANGE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Firm of BISSELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. S. GRISCOM retiring.
F. S. BISSELL,
L. DILLON,
GEO. S. GRISCOM.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, as usual by the remaining Partners.
BISSELL & CO.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF BISSELL & CO., I cheerfully recommend my former partners to the patronage of the public.
GEO. S. GRISCOM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as THOMAS PALMER & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. All claims for or against the late firm will be settled by THOMAS PALMER, who will continue the Wall Paper Business at the old established stand, No. 91 Wood street.
THOMAS PALMER,
JNO. C. DODGE.
Pittsburgh, December 31st, 1870.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Partnership under the name and style of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO. The business heretofore conducted by the Union Iron Mills will hereafter be carried on by the new firm, the Owners and Proprietors of the same.
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
ANDREW KLOMAN,
THOMAS M. CARNEGIE,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.
Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO. and H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., No. 80 WOOD STREET, having been dissolved, they offer their
Whole Stock of Goods,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CONSISTING OF
English and French Cloths, Doeskins, Beavers, Chinchillas, Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings and Furnishing Goods, together with a large stock of Ready-made Clothing.
ALL OF THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Partnership heretofore existing between ALLEN KIRKPATRICK and JNO. J. McDERMOTT, under the name of ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, at 231 Liberty street.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
JNO. J. McDERMOTT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1870.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY AND SEED BUSINESS will be continued at 231 LIBERTY STREET, by the undersigned, where we shall be glad to meet our former customers and others desiring Goods in our line.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1870.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO., I take pleasure in recommending my former partner to the patronage of the Trade.
JNO. J. McDERMOTT.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
NO. 52 WOOD STREET.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails.
NAIL ROD,
BUILDING HARDWARE,
Which we offer at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUTLERY.
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
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OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
☞ Price Lists furnished on application.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
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NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEWIS,
OLIVER
& PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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FORT PITT
IRON AND STEEL WORKS
MANUFACTURE
HORSE SHOES,
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
ALSO,
IRON AND STEEL
OF ALL KINDS.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.
Office at Works, Thirty-Second Street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
IRON CITY WORKS,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Blast Engines;
Rolling Mill Engines;
Saw, Grist and Planing Mill Engines;
Rolling Mill and Other Machinery;
Castings, of All Descriptions.
☞ Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

PLOWS!
Woods & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Mould-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NILES' IMPROVED
STAR RANGE,
THE IMPROVED DOUBLE OVEN
Boston Range,
COLUMBIA COOK STOVES,
NEW IMPROVED
CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES
NEW IMPROVED
HEATING STOVES,
Summer Pieces and Fenders,
ASSORTED.
THE
Fiery Furnace!
G. H. M'ELEVY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION
Fire Grate.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
LIBERTY STREET.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Heating and Parlor
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
Model Cook and Dictator,
THE ONLY PERFECT ANTI-DUST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty Street,
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Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

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SUPERIOR WARRANTED
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH STS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON....JOHN H. RICKETSON....WM. HOLMES.
A GARRISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN, GARRISON & CO.
Manufacturers of
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Neutral and Cold Short
PIG IRON.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE: 133 WOOD ST.
LOWRIE CHILDS,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette County, Pa.
EDMUND C. PECHIN,
PRESIDENT.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

W. J. ANDERSON..........H. A. FREYVOGEL.
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY.
WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
House Fronts,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS,
Engine and Machinery
CASTINGS,
AND
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NO. 150 WATER STREET,
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THE UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
☞ Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches,	Oil Stills, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Ash Pans,	Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Salt Pans,	Agitators, Condensers
Iron Bridges,	Prison Doors,
Steam Boilers.	Gasometers.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
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DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works,
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
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Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
☞ Prompt attention given to Repairing.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
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IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, 121 Water Street,
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ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,
REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS and CHAINS of every description. Also Manufacturers of the BEST QUALITY COKE and LIME.
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SMITH & PORTER,
LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS.
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WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and
AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
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Manufacturers of every description of
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CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS AND SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &C., &C.
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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
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GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, January 6, 1871.

The local money market is gradually working out of the late stringent spell, and to-day showed symptoms of returning ease. The accumulative demands, which are like standing orders, must be cared for first, as they represent generally the better customer class. We find no change in the open market, where money has been very scarce, and private lenders are not disposed to take any paper except such as will not stand outside rates. There has been almost a dead-lock in outside loans.

—Local stocks do not evince any activity, and their future course will depend upon the condition of the money market. A lot of Columbia oil stock sold yesterday at $15 per share, an advance over last week's prices. A dividend is soon expected on this stock.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: Money was in sharp demand at seven, gold interest, before noon. Even less seems to be offering than before the holidays, but intimations are held out that money will be forthcoming. It may be that the dispersion of the accumulated dividends into thousands of little channels will account for the closeness with which money is working, and that the return of these scattered amounts to the ordinary current will restore ease to the money market. At the same time, Governments are evidently popular for the reinvestment of dividends, and several new enterprises are coming upon the market. Some of these are the bonds of established concerns, and are either for development of properties, or (as in the Nashville and Decatur loan) intended to readjust liabilities; others are entirely new, and are to furnish funds for that constant increase of railroads which is the most unceasing necessity of the country's growth. It is plain, from the rates offered, that a sharp contest must take place for disposable capital.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107⅞	108	108
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108	108	108⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	106⅞	107	107
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10-40s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

—The decline in railway shares at the New York Board to-day was equal to about one-half per cent. St. Paul common appeared the weakest. A rumor of still another issue of new stock was started, but without any reliable basis. The *Herald* of yesterday says: The stock market still awaits the cessation of activity in money incident to the continued interchanges of balances in connection with the disbursement of the New Year dividends, and was dull in the forenoon, under the applications of such moneys as have already been set free, prices improved, and the general market became buoyant. At the close the continued active demand for funds checked the rise and brought about a reaction, in which prices went off again. The present low prices of the dividend-paying stocks challenge investment, and money is slowly going into them. Hence we shall probably find from day to day, spasmodic rises as the entire January interest comes upon the street. If the immense amount to be disbursed—estimated at nearly $70,000,000—is not all reinvested the balance will lie in the streets for the use of such speculative combination as may choose to employ it in furtherance of their plans. The cliques have a way of borrowing money on call at four to seven per centum upon stocks which pay seven to twelve per centum, by which they make not only the difference between these percentages but a percentage upon the difference between the market and par value of their stocks. Thus in the case of Northwest preferred they get ten per cent. on 100 and pay only seven per cent. on 82. Besides, they "milk the street" from time to time and double the profits. It is a popular impression that the cliques have been compelled to "spill" their stocks of late. But the cliques purposely encourage such ideas in order to form a short interest. Northwest preferred is one of the stocks supposed to have been "spilled." If the books of the clique controlling these shares were investigated it would be found that between the profits on "milking" and the difference between the market rate for money and the annual dividends the stock would be found to have cost about 70. Let the clique encourage rumors that they are going to "burst," simply for the purpose of inveigling speculators for a decline, who will "carry" the stock for rates ranging down sometimes as low as "flat."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 6, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91½	91	91¼	91	90¾	90¾
Do. Scrip	87½	87⅛	87¼	87	86⅞	86¾
Erie	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	22½
Reading	98⅞	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
Harlem	....	130	....	130½	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	116	....	116	....	....
Lake Shore	91¾	91½	91½	91⅜	91½	91¼
Illinois Cent.	....	138⅝	....	138⅜	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts.	....	104¼	104¼	104⅛	104¼	104¼
C. & N. W.	70½	70½	70	70	70	70½
Do. pref.	81⅛	81½	81¼	81½	81⅛	81¼
Rock Island	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
St. Paul	50	49⅞	49½	49½	49½	49⅝
Do. pref.	72	71⅞	72	71⅞	71¾	72¼
Tol. & Wabash	....	48½	....	48½	....	....
Do. pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92½
Ohio & Miss.	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	28⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	114	....	114	....	....
Do. pref.	....	116½	....	116	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	2	....	1½	....	....
N. J. Central	....	100	....	100	....	....
Canton	....	67	....	66½	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	44½	....	44⅛	....	....
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	39⅜	39⅜
Adams Ex.	....	64	....	63⅛	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	34	....	33⅛	....	....
American Ex.	....	42¾	....	42⅛	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	33½	....	33¼	....	....
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¼	90⅞	..	⅜
Do. Scrip	87⅛	86⅞	..	¼
Erie	22⅜	22¼	..	⅛
Reading	98⅝	98⅜	..	¼
Harlem	131⅛	130⅞	..	⅜
Illinois Central	138⅝	138⅝	..	..
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅜	..	¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	104½	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern	70⅛	70⅜	¼	..
Do. preferred	81⅜	81⅛	..	¼
Rock Island	104⅜	104⅛	..	¼
St. Paul	50⅞	49½	..	1⅜
Do. preferred	72⅜	72⅛	..	¼
Toledo & Wabash	48⅞	48⅜	..	½
Do. preferred	....	....	..	..
Fort Wayne	92⅛	92⅝	½	..
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅝	28⅛	½	..
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅝	..	..
Adams Express	64	63⅝	..	⅜
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	..	..

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	49⅜

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 6, 1871.

REMARKS—The firmness in grain, previously noted, still continues, and buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views. Should navigation continue closed, the probabilities are that grain will advance, but buyers, for the present, will not consent to pay higher rates, hence prices are unchanged. In regard to flour, we have only to say that mills and stores report an ample stock of all standard brands, with a brisk local trade demand and numerous orders for shipment. Prices remain unchanged. Receipts since our last 560 barrels. Bacon—The new harvest of bacon, though safely housed, is not yet ready for sale. The limited amount on the market has not affected prices. Groceries—Leading houses report an active trade, and seem pleased with the workings of the reduced tariff. We have no changes to note in prices. Dressed hogs continue in good supply, the receipts since our last being 60 head. The produce and local markets still continue to be abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market was firm, with a good trade demand at the advance we have previously noted. The receipts since our last were 24 bbls. The current rates were $3 00, $3 50, $3 75, and some lots are held at $4 00, although we did not learn of any sales at the latter figure.

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ℔ cent. at 3¾@4c.; common 48 ℔ cent. 3½c.; potash 7@7½c.; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ℔ gallon.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ℔ ℔.

BEANS—Small navy $2 50 ℔ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 36@38c ℔ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Supply fair; sales at $6 50@7 00 ℔ bbl; $3 25@3 50 ℔ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ℔ doz.; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6 ℔ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices are unchanged, and we quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 11½c; sugar cured 12½c; sides, clear, 13½c; ribbed 12½c; hams sugar cured 18@18½c; hams, plain nominal at 17c. Mess pork $21. Dried beef 18c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—The market was steady but could hardly be called as firm. We quote common to medium at 25@28c; prime 28@30c; very choice 31@32c. The receipts were 55 packages.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries bring $18 ℔ barrel; other varieties $10, $12@16.

CHEESE—There is more inquiry and prices are firm at the following figures: New York Goshen 15@16½c; Ohio 16c; Factory 15@15½c; Western Reserve 14@14½c; Sweitzer 18@18½c ℔ ℔.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracit at $9@9 50 ℔ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ℔ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ℔ ℔.

CIDER—A good article will bring $6 00, $7@8 00 ℔ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 ℔ barrel. Phenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℔ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 21½c ℔ gallon in small lots.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright new peaches are most asked for. We are reported sales as follows: halves 11@12c; quarters 8½@9c. Apples dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at 6@7c ℔ ℔.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $3 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16c ℔ ℔.

HAY—Supply light. Baled hay on landing, at $14, $16@17 ℔ ton; and from wagon at $12, $16@18 ℔ ton.

PEANUTS—The market cont ins a fair supply, with good demand, prices ranging from 6 to 8c for new Tennessee.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are in limited supply, with sales at 31@32c per dozen; pickled 24@27c ℔ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is still ample, and prices unchanged. Receipts light, only 60 head. Sales are made at 7@7½c ℔ ℔.

FLOUR.—The receipts since our last were 660 barrels against 639 barrels yesterday. Prices are unchanged. We quote: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 55; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 35.

RAGS—The market has undergone no change; we can report sales in a regular way at 4@4½c ℔ ℔.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ℔ ℔.

HOMINY—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales best pearl at $6 00@6 25; common $5 00@5 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Since our last the receipts were as follows: Oats 675 sacks; barley 566 sacks; rye 25 sacks; wheat 365 sacks; corn 276 sacks. Sales were made at the following figures: Wheat—white $1 35@1 38@1 40; red winter $1 20@1 23@1 25 ℔ bush. Oats were scarce and wanted, with prices unchanged; sales of car load lots at 46c; store rates 49@50c ℔ bushel. Corn—The receipts are increasing; sales of mixed to prime yellow, in ear, at 65c; store, 68@70c; shelled dull. Rye firm but not very active; we continue to quote at 80@85c buying and selling. Barley dull; dealers continue apart in their views; we quote spring at 80@85c, and fall at 90@95c.

GROCERIES—As before noted, leading dealers have regulated their schedule of prices so as to correspond with the new tariff. We quote as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11½c; prime 11¼c; good 10c; fair 9½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 12½c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14½c; B 14¼c; extra C 14c, and yellow C 13½c.

Syrups—H and E 80c; white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

LARD OIL—There is a good supply on hand, and sales No. 1 are made at $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ℔ gallon.

POULTRY—Market rather dull. We quote dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 13@14c; in a regular way at 8½@8½c ℔ ℔. Turkeys 17@18c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—Market firm. Peachblows $1 15@1 20 ℔ bush. Sweet potatoes—Jersey $4 50 ℔ bush.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

HONEY—Market well supplied; we can report regular sales at 31@35c ℔ ℔.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@24c ℔ ℔.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25, and Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

MILL FEED—Dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Quotations are so uncertain that we omit them.

RICE—Sales of North Carolina, best, at 8@8½c.

HOMINY—Supply fair and market steady; sales of peart at $6 25 ℔ bbl; summer $5 00@5 25.

SEEDS—Market inactive; cloverseed 10½@10½c ℔ ℔; flaxseed $2 12@2 15 ℔ bush. Timothy not wanted.

SUMAC—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℔ ℔.

TURNIPS—Regular sales at 40@50c ℔ bushel.

TALLOW—City rendered 8⅜@8⅜ ℔ ℔.

SAPOLIO—Regular sales at $16 50 ℔ half gross.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ℔ bbl—usual advance for store rates.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℔ ℔.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9½@10c ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market for raw oil was a firm one, still holders were shy and not disposed to purchase to any extent. As a general thing dealers are acting with considerable caution, taking hold very sparingly. Below will be found all the information we could obtain in regard to oil:

CRUDE.

The following are the rates that were current: January 9½c, with plenty of buyers at that figure; January to July, seller's option, 10c; buyer's option, first six months, 11½c; all year, buyer's option 13c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls. January, S. O.	9½c
500 bbls. January, S. O.	10 c
500 bbls. spot	9½c

REFINED.

The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. Buyers do not seem inclined to take hold at the present prices; they prefer waiting. We quote the following nominally: Spot, 22½c; January 22¾; February 23⅛@23¼c; March 23½@24c; April to June 24½@25c; all year, B. O., 27½c. The inactivity in the market is caused principally by refusing to sell to many parties offering to buy, not considering them responsible men, and this will account for the small business doing in refined.

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Market quiet; prices weak; sale 500 city make on spot, sixty days' time, at $1 75; 1,000 b. o. all the year at $2 15; 400 city make on spot at $1 75.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—The *Herald* says: The market to-day presented a much better feeling and was strong, with an upward tendency. On upper road buyers were offering $3 25, with sellers holding for $3 30—some transactions at $3 27½; but the ruling figure was $3 25 for spot. On lower road the market was stronger than for many days, and $3 50 was bid for regardless, with sellers asking $3 60, with sales at $3 55@3 60. Yesterday or to-day there was little distinction in price between gravity and regardless.

SALES—Upper road 1,000 barrels spot at $3 25; 500 at $3 27½; 500 do at $3 25; 1,000 spot at $3 25; lower road, 500 barrels H. G. at $3 60; 500 at $3 60; 8 cars at $3 65 for Columbia; 1,000 barrels regardless at $3 60 for Rouseville; 6 cars at $3 50; 1,000 barrels at $3 60 for Petroleum Center; 1,000 do at $3 55; Oil City cars $3 60; 6 cars 46 gravity at $3 75.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Closing on the 5th.—Crude in bulk is firm at 12½@13c; sales of 1,000 bbls on private terms. For refined prices have advanced a trifle, which checks the demand; sales of small lots S. W., at 23½c; 250 bbls sold at 23½c; 500 bbls high test at 24c. Philadelphia is firm with refined held at 22⅝@22⅞c for spot delivery, and 22⅞c for January and February together; sales of 1,000 bbls for March at 24c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 6.—Market quiet and firm, offering $3 55; asking $3 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 6.—Market very firm, holding regardless at $3 60; offering $3 55; gravity $3 65.

OIL CITY, January 6.—The market is firm; prices $3 60 for regardless and $3 75 for heavy on lower creek. Oil City delivery $3 80@3 95, according to gravity.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—Market quiet and firm at $3 20@3 25 for spot on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Market strong; P. L. S. to W. 22c; S. W. 22⅛@22⅛c. Crude 11½@11⅝c. Futures: January and February 23c; April to June 24⅜c; cases 26½@26½c. No sales.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 6.—Market very firm; holding regardless at $3 35@3 60; offerings $3 50@3 55; gravity oil worth $3 65.

NEW YORK, January 6, 3:00 P. M.—Bulk crude is firmer and is increasing in demand at 12¾ to 13c; sellers generally asking 13c; 2,000 bbls sold at 13c; crude, in bbls, being quiet at 17 to 17½; refined stands firm at 24c; sale of 2,500 bbls refined at 24c.

OIL CITY, January 6.—Oil City gravity $3 85; Oil City irrespective $3 75; Oil City irrespective, N. G., $3 65; lower creek gravity $3 70; lower creek irrespective $3 60 to $3 65. Market quiet, but firm.

ROUSEVILLE, January 6.—Market quiet and firm; offering $3 60 for regardless, with some inquiry, but no transactions as yet heard of.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The crude market is firm at 13c; refined is very firm at 23½c.

TIDEOUTE, January 6.—Market very strong at $3 65.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—January 22⅝@22⅞c; February 23c; March and April 24⅛c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	148	David Bly	100
Peerless Oil Works	1,148	Riverside Oil Works	80
Eagle Oil Works	308	Cochran's Yard	80
Total			1,644

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

W McCutcheon to Riverside Refinery, 148 bbls. W McCutcheon to Riverside Refining Co, 80 bbls. Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 1,128, Duncan & Young to Eagle Oil Works, 308 bbls. Duncan & Young to Cochran's Yard, 80 bbls.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1870.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	20 @ 24
Citric	℔	95 @ 1 00
Oxalic	℔	32 @ 36
Tartaric	℔	72 @ 74
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20 @ 22
Socot	℔	95 @ 1 05
Am. Carb	℔	24 @ 26
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annotta	℔	80 @ 1 20
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 9
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5
Bal. Copa	℔	@ 1 04
Bay Rum, gal		4 @ 5 00
Bark.		
Cassia	℔	68 @ 70
Cinch r'd	℔	1 65 @ 1 75
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	50 @ 60
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	13 @ 15
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	70 @ 72
Blue Vitr	℔	11½@ 13
Borax ref	℔	33 @ 36
Brims roll	℔	5½@ 6
—Flor Sul	℔	6½@ 7½
Calomel A	℔	1 37 @ 1 39
—English	℔	1 60 @ 1 62
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 84
Canthar's	℔	2 60 @ 2 70
Cham. Ger	℔	42 @ 44
—Roman	℔	44 @ 46
Chlorof'm	℔	1 28 @ 1 33
Cloves	℔	40 @ 42
Cochineal	℔	1 05 @ 1 10
Con lye	case	5 75 @ 6 00
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48
Cubebs	℔	30 @ 40
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 43
—Sulph	℔	70 @ 75
Ext Logw	℔	12½@ 13
—Liq Cala	℔	56 @ 59
—Italian	℔	42 @ 45
—Sicily	℔	25 @ 28
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57
" White	℔	75 @ 80
Myrrh T'k	℔	75 @ 78
Shellac	℔	50 @ 60
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 45 @ 1 65
Hoffm's A	℔	40 @ 42
Indigo Ma	℔	1 30 @ 1 75
—Span fl't	℔	1 60 @ 1 65
Iodine res	℔	6 00 @ 6 15
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 75 @ 1 80
Madder	℔	18 @ 21

Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	℔	48 @ 50
Manna S F	℔	1 55 @ 1 60
Morph sul	℔	7 40 @ 7 60
Nutm No 1	℔	1 53 @ 1 55
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 7 00
—Castor	℔	28 @ 29
—Cinnam	℔	4 50 @ 4 60
—Cloves	℔	3 25 @ 3 45
Oil.		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	3 90 @ 4 25
Linseed	gall	92 @ 97
Neats f	gall	1 25 @ 1 60
Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
—pints	doz	4 40 @ 4 60
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 25
Pepper't	℔	4 50 @ 4 75
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 3 25
Sassafras	℔	1 15 @ 1 25
Sperm	gall	2 55 @ 2 70
Tanners	gall	85 @ 90
Whale	gall	95 @ 1 00
Winteg'n	℔	7 50 @ 7 75
Opium Ty	℔	10 70 @10 80
Pl Paris	℔	4 50 @ 5 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	22 @ 24
Chlorate	℔	43 @ 48
Iodide	℔	4 20 @ 4 30
Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 44 @ 2 49
Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 6 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	20 @ 22
Gingr E I	℔	22 @ 26
" Jamca	℔	35 @ 38
Ipecac	℔	3 20 @ 3 40
Jalap	℔	1 80 @ 2 00
Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Rhub E I	℔	2 75 @ 3 00
Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Senega	℔	1 35 @ 1 45
Valeri En	℔	58 @ 60
" Germ	℔	38 @ 40
Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5½
—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	8½@ 9½
Hemp	℔	9½@ 10½
Cardamn	℔	5 25 @ 5 38
Mustard	℔	16 @ 18
Sena Al	℔	32 @ 36
" E In	℔	25 @ 30
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7
Soap Cast	℔	17 @ 19
—Cast wh	℔	26 @ 30
Sugar L'd	℔	34 @ 36
Turp sps	gall	57 @ 65
Varnish.		
Copal	gall	2 00 @ 3 50
Japan	gall	1 00 @ 1 75
Damar	gall	2 85 @ 3 10
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

January 4.—Shipments now of pig iron are entirely suspended.

There appears to be little or no demand for foundry iron at present. We are informed that in the latest sales of foundry iron concessions have been made:

Foundry hot blast No 1	$33 00@36 00
Foundry hot blast No 2	31 00@32 00
Mill hot blast	31 00@33 00
Cold blast, carwheel	55 00@60 00
Bituminous Belfont	32 00@34 00
Bituminous Ashland	32 00@34 00

The mills are all running.

Last Saturday night the J. C. Crossley, the first boat leaving this port since the closing of navigation, took all the manufactured iron she could carry.

The large steamer Telegraph dropped down to our landing from Big Sandy, Sunday evening, and left here loaded to the guards. She, we understand, refused to take any pig iron. Three hundred tons ready for shipment remained at the Ironton mill, which the Telegraph could not take.

Cambria Furnace, in the south part of Jackson county, will make its last blast the coming season, as the timber is exhausted.

The iron furnace at Toledo, which has been idle for some months, undergoing repairs, is again in operation.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1871.

The improved tone of feeling in raw irons generally, as noted in our last report, culminated in sales aggregating a fairly active business for the season, principally in the better grades of bituminous coal smelted forge, at full outside former rates. Under the influence of continued light receipts and no accumulation of stocks at sources of production usually tributary to this market, in connection with an exceeding narrow margin of profit now left producers of raw irons, holders are less disposed to engage sales for distant future deliveries. Mill owners, however, are equally cautious in their operations. They manifest little faith either as to maintaining the present volume of trade or current prices now obtaining for their products; hence their purchases of raw stock are managed with great circumspection, and just now are restricted principally to lots of standard forge as a base of mixture.

We are reported the following sales, to wit:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

500 tons open gray forge	$31 00—6 mos.
270 tons open gray forge, to arrive	31 00—6 mos.
270 tons open gray forge, to arrive	31 00—6 mos.
200 tons close gray and mottled common forge	29 00—6 mos.
400 tons common close forge	29 00—6 mos.
400 tons open gray forge, to arrive	31 00—6 mos.
500 tons open gray forge, to arrive	30 00—60 days.
190 tons mottled forge	29 50—6 mos.
100 tons red short	29 00—4 mos.
150 tons red short	30 00—5 mos.
Anthracite.	
200 tons No 3 gray red short	$30 50—4 mos.
100 tons No 3 hard	29 00—6 mos.
30 tons No 1 foundry	34 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	33 00—4 mos.
20 tons No 2 foundry	32 00—4 mos.
100 tons hard gray forge	29 00—6 mos.
100 tons hard gray forge	29 50—6 mos.
500 tons No 3 neutral on private terms, supposed to have been	29 00—6 mos.
Coke.	
100 tons Red Bank	31 00—6 mos.
Charcoal.	
75 tons Hanging Rock No 2 foundry	35 00—4 mos.
135 tons Tennessee common forge	36 00—5 mos.

Monthly Metal Report.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, blooms and ore by the following railroads for December, 1870, also a comparison with December, 1869:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	436	Hailman & H.	111
Nimick & Co in Allegheny	169	J W Porter	12
Zug & Co	18	Bryan & Caughrey	86
Jas Wood, Son & Co	85	Union Mills	45
Shoenberger & Blair	31	Jo n Moorhead	15
Chess, Smythe & Co	9	Lewis, B, D & Co	31
Lindsay & M'Cutcheon	37	Superior Mills	60
Graff, Bennett & Co	18	Brown & Co	31
Coleman, Rahm & Co	24	Lewis, Oliver & P	14
Rees, Graff & Dull	13	Various	79
Total			1,289
December, 1869			763

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	128	J. Reamer	71
J. Moorhead	108	J. W. Porter	92
Bryan & Co	18	Hailman & H	17
H. Crichlow	27	J. Wood, Son & Co	5
Various	11		
Total			477
Same time 1869			526

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	56	McCully & Co	4
Lyon, Shorb & Co	6	McKnight & Co	4
Lloyd & Black	5	Pittsburgh Bolt Works	3
Total			78
Same time in 1869			45

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	33	W. Smith & Co	20
Brown & Co	9	R. Totten & Co	1
H. Woodsides	2	McKnight & Co	14
Lyon, Shorb & Co	2		
Total			81

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co		12	92	104
Shoenberger, B. & Co	183			183
Painter & Sons	15			15
McKnight, P. & Co	37			37
Zug & Co	14		3	17
Byers & McCullough	12			12
Pittsburgh Bolt Co	19			19
Union Mills	14		12	26
Brown & Co	5			5
Everson & Preston	11			11
Coleman, R. & Co	19			19
Park Bros. & Co	1	1		2
Rees, Graff & Co	15		7	22
Bryan & Caughey	26	2		28
Lewis, Oliver & P	3			3
Dilworth, P. & Co	3			3
J. Reamer	6			6
W. Norton, Bro. & Co	3			3
Jones & Laughlins	12			12
Chess, Smythe & Co	5			5
Wilson, Glass & Co	1			1
	413	15	114	542
December, 1869	360	58	29	448

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	13	Zug & Co., m	2
Bryan & Co., m	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, ore	8
Brown & Co., m	2	Pittsburgh Iron & F Co, o	1
Hailman & H, m	4	Lindsay & McCutcheon, m	2
Superior Mills, m	3		
Total			37

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co., m	4	Hailman & H, m	2
J Reamer, m	1	Bryan & Caughey, m	1
J Moorhead, m	2	J W Porter, m	1
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o	8	McKnight, P & Co, o	2
Byers & McCullough, o	2	J Painter & Son, o	2
Union Mills, o	2	Brown & Co, o	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	4	W Norton & Bro, o	1
Coleman, Rahm & Co	4	Nimick & Co, m	1
Total			27

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co	1

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1870.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders 3½c rates. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts 60 and 10 net

Plow bolts 40 and 5

Machine and square head bolts 40 and 5

Coach and lag screws, by the 100 40 and 10

Square and hexagon nuts and washers 5 c ℔ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4¼c ℔ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 keg or more, ⅜ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ⅝ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ℔ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℔ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ½ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ℔ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ℔ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges 30 ℔ cent off.

Screw hitching rings $7 50 ℔ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons $13 50 ℔ doz.

Cast iron washers 3½c ℔ ℔.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long ℔ ℔ 4½c

1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long 5c

1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long 5½c

⅜, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long 6c

⅜, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long 6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ℔ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℔ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end 55c ℔ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends 40c ℔ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each 15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each 16c

Single tree irons, ℔ set of 4 pieces 30c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℔ set 48c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℔ set 50c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℔ set 53c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℔ set 55c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each 13½c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each 13½c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ℔ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1⅜ to 2½ inch ℔ 1,000 net $14 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each 5 net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ℔ ℔ 4½

Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℔ ℔ 11

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¼, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, same ℔ ℔ over same size of band iron, net.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1870.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3⅛@3¼
Horse shoe	4¾
Heavy band	4 @4¼
Hoop and light band	4¼@9
Round and square	3⅛@7¾
Oval	3¾@4½
Half oval and half round	4 @5
Boiler iron	5½@6½
Tank iron	@4½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ⅛c ℔ ℔ extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	3½@4¼
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 ℔s to the yard	3¾@4¼
Nail rods	8 @9½
Coal screen iron	5 @6¼

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	4¾	6¾	8½
" 18 to 24	5¼	7	9¼
" 25 to 26	5½	7	9½
" 27	5¾	7¾	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d	4 25
6d and 7d	4 50
4d and 5d	4 75
3d	5 50
2d	6 75
3d fine	6 75
2d fine	7 75
⅞ lining	8 50
Clinch	5 75
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—⅞ in. $7 50; 1 in. $7 00; 1⅛ in. $6 25; 1¼ in. $6 00; 1⅜ in. $5 50; 1½ in. $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 ℔ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 7, 1871.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.	
Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ℔ ℔	15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	16c
TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.	
Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ℔ ℔	16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c
OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.	
Bright elliptic and side, 1¼ inch and wider ℔ ℔	18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c
TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25
TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1⅜ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65
WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅝.

NEW YORK, January 6—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been more active, opening at 110⅝, selling down to 110½, and advancing to 110⅝, at which price it closed. Loans were made at 6@7 ℔ cent. Clearances $70,000,000.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ℔ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109⅛.

FAILURES AND RUMORS OF FAILURES.

Mercantile failures continue, and seem to be spreading over the country. The failure of Sweetser, Church & Co., dry goods merchants, of Boston and Kansas City, is announced to-day. This afternoon the street was filled with rumors of failures, including a large dry goods firm of Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government Securities were steady all this morning, but late in the day advanced ⅛ ℔ cent., with transactions light.

Coupons, 1881	110⅜	5-20s, 1867	107⅛
5-20s, 1862	108⅜	5-20s, 1868	107⅛
5-20s, 1864	108	10-40s	106⅛
5-20s, 1865	108⅛	Currency 6s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	107		

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities dull and heavy. Tennessees weak.

Missouris	89⅛	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	62⅛	North Carolinas, old	44
Tennessees, new	61⅛	North Carolinas, new	22⅛
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened weak but have showed more activity than for some time past. Wabash was the weakest, declining to 1 ℔ cent., closing steady. Pacific bonds were quite active.

W. U. Telegraph	44	Northwestern	70⅛
Quicksilver	4	Preferred	81⅛
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	104⅛
Preferred	9⅛	N. J. Central ex-div	100
Adams Express	64	St. Paul	49⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	33	Preferred	72⅛
Amer'n Express	42⅛	Wabash	48⅛
United States Express	33	Preferred	68
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Fort Wayne	92
New York Central	91	Terre Haute	27
New York Cent. Scrip	87	Preferred	55
Erie	22⅛	Chicago and Alton	114
Preferred	45	Preferred	115
Harlem	130⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛
Preferred	131	Cleveland, Col. and Cin.	82
Reading	98⅛	Burlington & Quincy	151
Michigan Cent	116	Lake Shore	91⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104⅛	Illinois Central	138

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $4 90@5 75.

WHEAT—Opened dull and closed steady: No 2 spring $1 10@1 10¼; seller last half $1 10⅛; seller February $1 10@1 12; this afternoon strong at $1 10⅞@1 10⅞ cash and seller January; $1 11@1 12 seller February.

CORN—Firm; No 2 mixed 43@43½c; this afternoon neglected and unchanged.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged; No 2 39½@39¾c.

RYE—Quiet and easier; No 2 74@75c.

BARLEY—A speculative demand and prices higher by 1@2c; No 2 73@75c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 85c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Active and firmer; mess pork $18 75@18 87. Lard 11½c.

HOGS—Dressed active and firmer at $6 85; live active and advanced 5@10c, at $5 80@6 25.

CATTLE—Very dull but nothing doing at $3 00@5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling upland 15c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine western and State $5 35@5 65; common to good extra $5 60@6 30; good to choice $6 35@6 65. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky dull and a shade lower at 91c. Wheat steady; new spring $1 42@1 43; red and amber $1 45@1 50; white Michigan $1 50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged; State 85c. Malt quiet. Corn scarce and firm; No 1 mixed 77@79c; yellow 80@81c. Oats firm; western Ohio 60@62½c. Hay firm at $140 shipping and $125@135 retail. Hops quiet. Coffee steady; sales of 2,500 bags on private terms; Rio 12@16½c, duty paid. Sugar dull; Cuba 10c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 66@73c. Rice unchanged. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 23½c. Mess pork dull at $19 75@20 00; old $19 25@19 50; prime mess $17 00@17 25; new $20 00@20 75; March $20 00. Beef steady; mess $10@15, extra $15@14. Hams $28@31; prime mess $26@28; India mess $24@32. Cut meats—hams 16@18c; shoulders 7@8½c. Middles heavy. Lard quiet and unchanged; prime steam 11½@12½c; kettle dried 12½@12½c; February 12½c. Butter 14@25c for Western; 20@46c for State. Cheese 12@15½c.

LATEST—Flour steady at $6 10@6 35 for shipping. Wheat firm; new spring $1 42@1 43½; red and amber $1 46@1 50. Rye dull. Oats unchanged. Corn steady. Pork, beef and bacon unchanged. Lard dull; prime steam, January, 12½c; March 12½c. Eggs dull; fresh 32@34c; limed 25c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Among the jobbers trade remains quiet and prices generally very uniform, but among commission houses and agents there is a little more stir, as leading jobbers are beginning to purchase such goods as are adapted to the wants of an early trade, whenever they can be bought at prices which appear reasonable, that is, at rates which will not involve loss. On low and medium grades of bleached cotton the market is now very firm, and fine goods are said to be firm and well sold up, indicating firmness. Printers are determined to put up prices of calicoes ½c all around, and to-day jobbers advanced the price of American fancy to 11c; green orange to 11½c, and pinks and checks, with robes to the same figure. The Manchester robes are advanced to 11c and robes to 11½c, and Dunnells purple prints to 12c. In colored cottons some revision in prices of leading makes have taken place to-day among the commission houses, but until it extends to the general trade it would do more harm than good to give prices, which are no criterion for the whole trade. In mous delaines we have to make some revision in jobbers' prices as follows: Manchester serges, alpacas, serge anglaises, and striped susseres are advanced to 20c, and 5-4 brilliants to 25c, while Atlantic corded and imperial repps are offered at 22½c, and printed mous delaines of all makes at 19c. White Rock bleached muslins are reduced to 15c. Slaterville 31-inch muslins advanced to 8½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Weather warm and raining in the forenoon and unfavorable, crowding dead meats and thawed poultry on sale to the injury of live stock. Beeves—receipts 1,000 head, making 5,900 for the week. Trade very dull and stock not all selling, with prices unchanged; 80 Illinois steers 7 cwt sold at 13@13½c ℔ ℔ cwt off 6½ cwt at 15c a car 6 cwt Virginia cattle $75 each. Sheep—Receipts 2,700, completing 15,300 for the week; market slow and prices are not as firm as yesterday; a car 73 ℔s Ohio sold at 4½c, with a car 90 ℔s at 5½c; a lot culls sold at $2 each. Many sheep are unsold to-night. Hogs—Receipts 1,500 to-day and 9,800 for the week; they are scarcely so firm, 2 cars Ohio 206 ℔s selling at 8½c and 3 cars 200 ℔s at 7 3-16c; western dressed sell at 7½c, with many on the market.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 6.—The supply of cattle is light, with 3,672 head only, but the average quality is superior to that of last week; the market rules irregular, yet there is a marked decline of ½@¾c. live weight on the closing prices last week on all grades, and in several instances ½c., when forced sales were effected. Milch Cows—But few received, with a very limited demand and only a small number changed hands at very irregular prices; the market rules rather lower, and drovers find it difficult to dispose of them. Sheep and Lambs are dull and drooping, with only 62 car loads in first hands; common 4c; common to good 5@6c; good to choice 7@7½c. Hogs—About 9,300 head were received, but nearly, if not quite all, were sent forward in first hands, as dressed are now preferred to live hogs.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 13½@14c. Flour firm; family $5 60@5 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1 15@1 17. Corn steady at 50@51c. Rye scarce and firm. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady; lard oil steady at $1 00@1 05. Eggs dull and drooping at 25c. Butter—heavy receipts depress the market; quoted at 20@25c. Cheese steady at 13@15½c. Cloverseed steady at 10@10½c. Provisions irregular; there is a speculative demand for mess pork and bulk meats, chiefly shoulders, from hog dealers, farmers, merchants and other parties outside the regular trade, and sales are making daily to such at $19 50 for pork and 7½@7¾c for shoulders, to be delivered in February, March and April, and not many selling; there is hardly any demand on spot and the asking rates are as follows: Pork $19 50; lard 11@11½c for steam and kettle; green meats 6½@8½c; round bulk meats 7½@9½c; loose 9@11c for shoulders, clear and clear sides. Hogs—demand good at full prices, $5 60@6 65. Gold 110⅝. Exchange steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Cotton dull and drooping at 12½@14c. Flour firm but business very small, owing to the meager shipping facilities. Wheat firm; No 2 red winter $1 20. Corn dull and declined to 42@45c for mixed. Oats dull at 39c in bulk. Rye firm at 80c. In tobacco, hemp and bagging there is nothing doing. Highwines steady at 89c. Provisions very firm, with some inquiry for future delivery, but not much disposition to sell; 100,000 ℔s loose bulk shoulders, buyer last half the month, 6½c; 40,000 ℔s bulk sides, clear, seller last half of March, 10c, with prices unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard 11@11½c. Hogs active and easier at $5 75@6 30. Cattle dull.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Bagging dull at 25@26c. Cotton weak and lower; middling 13½c. Flour quiet. Grain—more activity, but unchanged. Hogs—few sales at $6 25@6 75, the extreme range. Receipts light; sales of hogs at $4 75@6 00; common to good leaf $6 25@8 00. Flour steady at $5 25@5 00; family $5 50@5 75. Meal light at $3 00@3 20; kiln dried $3 25@3 80. Corn—demand light; ear 58@62½c; in sacks 52@60c; oats active at 46@48c. Rye and barley nominal. Bulk meats firm at 7c for shoulders; 9½c for sides. Mess pork steady at $19. Lard unchanged; kettle 11½c; steam 10½c. Hay $16 00@16 50. Pork $20; lard 12c; bacon shoulders 10½c; do sides, clear rib, 11½c; do clear 12c; bulk shoulders 7½c; do sides, clear rib, 10c; do clear 10½c. Whisky quiet; no stock on hand. Tobacco—market active and firm; sales 45 hhds at $4 50@8 75 for trash to good lugs, and $7@11 for low to medium.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour—demand good at full prices; western family $6 75@7 50. Wheat scarce and firm but unchanged. Corn firm; white 80@81c; yellow 78c. Oats firm at 55c. Pork firm at $20 50. Bacon firm; bulk shoulders 10c; bacon sides 13½c; shoulders 9½c; hams 14@18c. Lard dull and unchanged at 12@12½c. Whisky quiet and weak at 91@92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Flour steady; western extra family $6 37@7 00. Wheat firm for choice; poor not wanted; red $1 50@1 55. Rye $1. Corn firm; yellow 78c; western mixed 76@77c. Oats firm; State and western 55@57c. Provisions steady; mess pork $20@21. Crude petroleum 15½c; refined 22½@22½c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Evansville Market.

EVANSVILLE, January 6.—Cotton unchanged; middling 13½c; receipts light. Tobacco—Receipts light; sales of trash and lugs at $4 75@6 00; common to good leaf $6 25@8 00. Flour steady at $4 25@5 00; family $5 00@5 75. Meal dull at $3 00@3 20; kiln dried $3 25@3 80. Corn—demand light; ear 58@62c; in sacks 52@60c; oats active at 46@48c. Rye and barley nominal. Bulk meats firm at 7c for shoulders; 9½c for sides. Mess pork steady at $19. Lard unchanged; kettle 11½c; steam 10½c. Hay $16 00@16 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 5.—Flour—extra spring 12½c higher, at $5 00@5 25. Wheat—the foreign news is regarded favorable, the private telegrams being more favorable than public ones; No 1 $1 16; No 2 $1 11½. Oats—No 2 steady at 42c. Corn—No 2 mixed steady at 47c. Rye—No 1 steady at 72c; No 2 firm at 73½c. Dressed hogs firmer at $6 90. Mess pork firm at $18 25.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged; held at 55c. Oats 45c. Petroleum active and advanced; crude $4 25; refined 20½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 6.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 34; amber Michigan $1 28; No 1 red $1 31; No 2 $1 27. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed 51c; no grade 45c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 42c. Rye—Michigan offered at 80c. Cloverseed steady at $6 25. Hogs steady at $7, all weights.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—Cotton quiet; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats firm and active; clear sides 10½c; clear ribbed 10¼c; shoulders 7½c; lard 12½c; sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat 90c@$1. Flour $4 50@6.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Cotton—Demand light but holders firm at 13½c; receipts for the day 2,872 bales; shipments 3,246 bales. Receipts for the week 16,936 bales; shipments 17,127; sales 13,000 bales; receipts for the season 259,092 bales; shipments 225,119.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 6.—Flour neglected. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 $1 22; regular $1 15. Corn firm. Oats dull and nominal. Hogs active at $7 05@7 10.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.

REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.

LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs.

WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.

SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.

Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that

C. W. B. MARSHALL

is no longer in our employ, and we caution our patrons against paying him any money on our account. If they do so it will be at their own risk.

January 5, 1871. W. J. STEEL & BRO.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Anglia	January 7	Liverpool.
Holsatia	January 11	Hamburg.
Britannia	January 11	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 11	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	January 11	Liverpool.
Calabria	January 12	Liverpool.
Australia	January 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	January 18	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 18	Liverpool.
Siberia	January 19	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 19	Liverpool.
India	January 21	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25	Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 6, 1871.

River closed, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 28 degrees at 5 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 6, 1871.

River at a stand, with eighteen inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 22 degrees at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 6, 1871.

River closed; weather cloudy; thermometer 33 degrees at 5 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, January 6, 1871.

River closed. Weather cloudy; thermometer 36 degrees at 4 P. M.

Sinking of the H. S. Turner.

CAIRO, January 6.—The steamer Minneola brings intelligence of the sinking of the H. S. Turner, near Island No. 16, on Wednesday night. She struck a hidden obstruction, supposed to be a sunken flat, and lies near the shore, badly twisted, with the water up to her boiler deck. No lives were lost, but the cargo, chiefly sugar, is a total loss. Captain Rusk thinks she can be raised. The towboat Sam Parker and barges, with 1,700 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, is lying at Island No. 26, with a broken shaft.

RIVER NEWS.

MATTERS along the wharf very quiet; steamboatmen anxiously waiting the moving of the ice. The prospect just now is not very flattering, to say the least. This is, however, not very encouraging.

THE officers of the St. James report that the John A. Wood is straightened up all right, and afloat near shore.

MR. JOHN RIPPY, the Monongahela wharfmaster, paid into the City Treasury, yesterday, $1,571 63 for wharfage of steamers, &c., collected for December.

NASHVILLE, January 4.—River falling slowly, with twenty-eight inches on Harpeth Shoals. Cold and cloudy. Departed—John Lumsden, for Cairo.

THE wife of the Louisville Wharfmaster, Charley Kremer, made her husband a beautiful New Year's present on Monday. It's a boy, and weighs twelve pounds.

MR. JOHN I. COVINGTON telegraphs Mr. Samuel F. Covington, of the *Globe* office, from New Orleans that the prospects for recovering the cargo from the burned steamer John Howard, are very fair.

J. H. KENDALL, for several years past a pilot from Memphis to White River, died of consumption on Sunday evening. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, about thirty years of age. He leaves a wife and two children.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—In response to a request received yesterday from Pittsburgh, our joint delegation, on the subject of obstructions on the Ohio river, will leave here on Monday evening for Washington. Headquarters, Arlington Hotel. C. W. Borland, President Chamber of Commerce.

THE Grand Lake and J. H. Bigley, with their tows, are still this side of Evansville, and the supply of coal along the lower Ohio and Mississippi is very scarce, and unless there is a speedy improvement in the river, to let out the coal fleet blockaded between here and Evansville, it is feared that most of the boats running below will have to suspend.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.—Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill in the House to appropriate the additional sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Louisville and Portland canal. The bill will come up for action on Tuesday.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Only 8½ feet scant on Shoo Fly Bar, below here, and the river in bad order. Arkansas rising fast. The Nightingale arrived, eight days out from Fort Smith, with 286 bales of cotton for Cincinnati. She adds 300 bales here, and leaves to-night. Cotton in abundance on the Arkansas, but low water prevented her bringing a full load.

A DISPATCH from Evansville says: There is a heavy gorge in the Narrows, from Cloverport to Stephensport. The Fayette, Henderson and return, was the only arrival or departure to-day, except the coal tugs to and from Green river. The Idlewild lies over till navigation improves. Captain Brown left for Cincinnati this morning.

A circular from the office of the Delta wharfboat, Delta, Louisiana, announces that the following rates of charges against steamboats: for wharfage, cooperage, advancing and collecting bills on amounts not exceeding fifty dollars, five dollars; on amounts over fifty and not exceeding two hundred dollars, ten per cent.; on additional amounts over two hundred dollars, five per cent.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says: Outside of the discharging of the cargoes of the recent arrivals, business was quiet along the levee, as all steamers quit receiving, owing to the running ice being more abundant and heavier. None of the short packets will venture out at present.

Our Representative, Mr. Stevenson, offered a bill in the house, requiring the modification of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, to conform to the recommendation of the Board of Engineers.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—River falling quite fast, with one foot seven inches water on the falls down the chute, and three feet seven inches in the canal. Navigation is virtually suspended by gorges above and below the falls. The river is gorged just above the Water Works, at Six Mile Island, and at Utica. At the latter place people can cross the river on the ice. A dispatch to Captain Woolfolk, from Cloverport, states that the river is gorged from Holt's Bar to Hogg's Bar, making a gorge from ten to fifteen miles in length. The river is also gorged at the Narrows. The Camelia and Rose Hite are at Hawesville. The Mollie Moore has laid up at Rock Island, and the Indiana has not arrived at Owensboro yet. The Tarascon went out last night, but has not yet passed Brandenburg. The harbor is entirely clear of running ice, and the ferryboats make their trips free of impediments. The weather, to-day, has been mostly clear, with the mercury this morning at 25°, 40° at noon, and 36° to-night and cloudy, with a strong northwest wind blowing. Business dull, with but little freight moving. The reports of cotton from the South is fair, and there is now an accumulation of 2,300 bales of cotton on the wharf awaiting shipment east by the Mail line.

WHARFAGE.—The proprietors of the St. Louis *Democrat*, in order to show up the oppressive features of the wharfage tax, addressed circular letters to the Harbor Masters of all known river ports. The following is a copy of the circular:

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT, ST. LOUIS, November, 1870.

To the Harbor Master:

DEAR SIR—Will you have the kindness to write to us, stating the amount of money you have collected from the steamboats as wharf tax for 1870, thus far; what the basis of the tax is; whether by the ton or so much per boat without regard to tonnage; and under what authority you act; also, the amount expended on the wharf for 1870. In return, we shall be pleased to mail you a copy of our paper containing your reply, as well as that of each Harbor Master in the Mississippi Valley. Respectfully,

MCKEE, FISHBACK & CO.

Answers were received from a number of places. The *Democrat* says:

As far as our information extends, therefore, the wharfage tax collected for 1870 is as follows:

St. Louis	$ 97,849 52
St. Paul	8,560 00
Keokuk	3,220 00
Little Rock	2,500 00
Kansas City	3,000 00
Wheeling	4,682 00
Nashville	4,300 00
Louisville, Ky	28,265 40
Quincy	5,800 00
Dubuque, Iowa	4,294 67
Louisiana, Mo	3,000 00
Vicksburg, Miss	20,400 00
Warsaw, Ill	1,390 00
Fort Madison, Iowa	750 00
Winona, Minn	
Lyons, Iowa	
Lansing, Iowa	
Dallas City, Ill	
McGregor, Iowa	
Stillwater, Minn	
Hastings, Minn	942 00
Davenport, Iowa	1,484 80
Muscatine, Iowa	1,975 00
Savanna, Ill	
Fulton, Ill	
New Boston, Ill	
Booneville, Mo	429 00
Oquawka, Ill	
Rock Island	1,135 00
Jefferson City, Mo	
Memphis, Tenn	48,856 00
Glasgow, Mo	603 00
Kansas City	4,055 00
Alton	20,039 00
Total	$254,869 87

We have addressed letters to one hundred and twenty harbor masters; but thirty-four have replied, yet note the amount collected. New Orleans, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New Albany, Leavenworth and Omaha are among the large cities not included in the above, and about ninety smaller ports. We believe, if the facts were carefully obtained, it would appear that at least one million of dollars is annually collected from the steamboats besides their property taxes, such as every other property owner is obliged to pay. To see this important industry staggering under a burden so grievous and make no effort to alleviate it is suicidal. Here is a statement of the immense amount of country commercially tribute to this city, but rendering us much smaller returns than would be the case could all the wharves in this broad valley be made free.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

E Heazleton, 8 barrels pickles, 4 boxes groceries, 24 bags coffee. Carr, McCandless & Co, 2 boxes dry goods, 3 bales do. McCandless, J A & Co, 6 boxes dry goods, 2 bxs mdse. Rinehart & S, 2 kegs groceries, 1 box nutmegs, 153 bags coffee. Anderson & Wood, 9 casks crucibles. Evans, D & G, 3 coils rope. Haworth & Dewhurst, 100 boxes soap, 8 barrels sugar. Rev A J Rowland, 26 pkgs household goods. S F Shriver & Co, 11 boxes tobacco, 8 barrels sugar. Watt, Lang & Co, 8 boxes groceries. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 1 bx c fish, 6 barrels chestnuts. Atwell & Lee, 4 bxs groceries. Arbuckles & Co, 5 barrels snuff. Samuel H Baird, 40 bags copper, 100 bx soap. C Bartley & Bro, 5 bbls molasses, 1 do pickles. George Colhoun & Son, 4 do mang. Dunlevy & Bro, 2 boxes groceries. B L Fahnestock & Co, 8 boxes paint. Fleming, A & Co, 10 do tin. Fulton, B & Co, 20 coils rope. James Graham, 1 box hardware. Singer, Nimick & Co, 14 do iron. W J Steel & Bro, 15 barrels cranberries, 16 bags dry fruit. Strickler & M, 31 bags coffee. W P Townsend & Co, 1 bundle wire. W Davis, 1 box, 1 stove. M Grogan & Co, 6 barrels wine. Beck, Phillips & Co, 10 casks soda. Haslage, 1 do nutmegs. Knox & Orr, 6 do tobacco. A Kirkpatrick & Co, 30 do raisins. J H Lippincott, 5 do groceries. C P Markle & Son, 1 do paint. E & C Maginn, 15 barrels pickles. Plunkett & Co, 50 bags lime. Reiter & Co, 520 bars iron. Rennick & Wilson, 1 box gas fixtures. C Reed, 9 do fresh oysters. Reymer & Bro, 75 do jellies. J P Smith & Co, 5 barrels crockery. Singer, Nimick & Co, 14 do iron. Wm Cunningham, 4 do do.

ALLEGHENY.

Wm Semple, 11 bales dry goods, 12 bxs do. J S Clark & Co, 26 pkgs groceries. R & W Jenkinson, 23 bxs, 2 kegs snuff. W H Park, 1 do mdse. M Hasley, 5 do shoes. J McCutcheon, 8 do hardware. A W Kredel, 2 packages drugs. A W Erwin & Co, 2 do mdse. C Zeiss, 2 do boots and shoes. J A Herman, 19 rolls leather. W H McClinton, 2 bxs books. J Updegraff, 60 bbls pitch. Luckhaupt & K, 4 barrels oil. M Erwine, 1 box dry goods. J M Eccles, 10 do do. R S Hennion, 1 cask queensware, 1 crate queensware.

LOCAL.

Graff, Hugus & Co, 1 fire chamber. Johnson, Clarke & Co, 1 bx hardware. Spencer & McKay, 15 empty bbls, 13 do half do. James Connor, 3 do oil do. J Reamer, 1 box mdse. L J Blanchard, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 1 box lard. G N Hoffstott, 2 rolls leather.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Wallace, C & Co, 1 box glass. Pittsburgh Forge Co, 2 cars scrap iron. Schoemaker & Co, 100 bbls flour. Wm Mullins, 1 car steel scrap. T C Jenkins & Bro, 50 barrels flour. Henry Berger, 3 do tongues. John Porterfield & Co, 6 do hominy. H Conrad, 82 bags feed. Henry Rea, Jr. 119 do feed. Fred Shields, 91 sacks barley. W H Graff & Co, 103 barrels flour. E Edmundson & Son, 28 bales wood moss. J Speer & Co, lot empty bbls. M DeLange, 11 green hides. Dalzell & Townsend, 446 rough sides. Scott & Gisal, 2 cars corn. I D Dummett, 1 sack corn. J S Dilworth, 26 hhds sugar, 12 bbls molasses. Seward & Emerson, 162 bags dust. P Duff & Sons, 148 sks shelled corn, 165 bags do. Arnsthal & Son, 25 caddies tobacco, 10 half bbls do. Fullerton & Son, 5 half butts tobacco, 20 caddies do. Carter, McGrew & Co, 10 half butts tobacco. Ohio Sewing Machine Company, lot sundries. Knox & Orr, 10 butts tobacco, 10 half do do, 2 quarters do, 5 pkgs do. H Graham, lot household goods. Henry Rea, Jr, lot butter. Littell & Moehling, 1 barrel gin. J M Carson, lot empty bbls. Spencer, McKay & Co, do do. Smith & Co, do. W Flaccus & Son, 1 roll belting. Joshua Rhodes, lot empty bbls. Pier, Dannals & Co, 3 do do. Lindsay & McCutcheon, 4 bundles t hoops. Henry Rea, Jr, 1 dead hog, 2 kegs lard, 1 barrel eggs, 50 do apples. J A Graff, 1 cask cheese. J Leiber, 1 bale bagging. N Seibert, 1 dd hog. Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars limestone, 1 do do. J N Braden, 39 boxes cheese. Lewis, O & P, 1 box bolts. J H Lea, 8 bags buckwheat flour. Buckel & Co, 128 bags potatoes. Woodworth & D, 126 do do. Hulings & Wentz, 1 lot empty carboys and barrels. Henry Gerwig & Co, 9 bales twine. J Dunlevy, 6 dozen brooms. D S Miller, 1 box mdse. Shoenberger, B & Co, 2 cars limestone. Seward & Emerson, 324 bags b dust.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

M B Suydam, 13 sacks flaxseed. John Nantz, 2 cars lumber. Voeghtly & Kopp, 50 barrels flour, 120 sks do. Superior Iron Company, 5 cars limestone. I. Walters & Son, 1 car lumber. C Dillenbaugh, 1 cask cheese. J McFarland, 1 do do. Moore & Bro, 5 doz brooms. J Kohen, 10 do do. S Stevens, 1 d hog.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co, 30 boxes frames. Hall & Spear, lot lumber. Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 160 bags wheat. Hutchinson, W & Bo, 152 bags shelled corn, 1 bag empty bags. W G McIler, 92 sacks oats. Bricker & Co, 1 car shelled corn. Wood & Larkins, 1 car brick. Austin & Co, 3 pkgs do. W R McDonald, 4 barrels butter, 1 hf do do. Greer & Baker, 2 crates sewing machines. L M Grace, 1 washstand. G Klotz, 2 barrels wine. James Hannah, 3 sacks rags, 1 keg scrap iron. J K Hamilton, 8 rolls leather. Fler, Dannals & Co, 2 empty ale barrels. A Wilcox & Co, 16 bags cloverseed. John Windsor, 1 half bbl wine. W H Howard & Co, 10 barrels lard oil. Alex. Graham, lot household goods. McCullough & Smith, 12 dressed hogs. F Duff & Son, 2 do do. Houck, J & Co, 160 sks wheat. I Dickey & Co, 1,491 nail kegs.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

B Gerrahan, lot household goods. C Schulz & Co, 2 half sks. John I House & Bro, 12 barrels salt. James Smith, lot household goods. Lorenz & Wightman, 12 bundles. Wm F Armstrong, 63 bundles sheet iron, 4 bbls blacks. Morse & Co, 4 rolls leather. W S Jones, 1 box cigars. C P Markle & Sons, 51 bdls printing paper. S S Marvin, 30 bbls flour. C P Markle, 85 rolls paper. Mezach, Wade & Co, 10 rolls leather. A W Holthouse, 22 sacks rags. W F Armstrong, 2 bbls scraps and 2 bundles sheep pelts, 1 bbl scraps, 1 do rags, 1 bbl whisky. Birmingham Bottling Co, 2 bxs bottles. Thomas Moore, 47 bbls whisky. C Leitz, 1 do do. Carr, McGrew & Co, 1 box sundries. George H Anderson & Co, 1 roll leather. J H Smith & Co, 318 bundles paper. Knox, Kim & Co, 1 car sand. Walter, Slocum & Co, 1 car sand. Snellbeck & Co, 1 car grain. S Kann, 6 cow hides, 3 sheep hides, 1 barrel tallow, 3 calf hides. Fulton, Bollman & Co, 6 reels packing. S S Marvin, 4 empty barrels. Kramer, Bohn & Co, 4 do do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

George Thornberger, 1 cask. F Guttendorf, lot butter, etc. C Seidensticker, 1 box butter. John Hoffman, lot beef, 1 dressed hog. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 78 carboys oil vitriol. Reese, Graff & Co, 1 car brick. John Ford, 1 hog. S B Copeland, 4 dressed hogs. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad, 137 iron rails. John Greenlie, 13 sks oats. J Sholl, 4 sks potatoes, etc. W Casey, 5 dressed hogs. Daniel Hawk, 3 dressed hogs. Jas Patterson, 2 do. H Jones, 3 bxs sundries. G N Reitsch, John O'Donnell, each lot butter, eggs, &c. Wm Hoffman, 1 calf. John Kimpell, lot butter, poultry and eggs. Totten & Co, 1 cross head. George McClure, 1 crate sauce. John Porterfield & Co, 1 crate sauce. Reymer & Co, 1 do. J H Lippincott, 1 do. Scott & Gisal, 32 sks corn, 8 do rye. John Seibert, lot poultry and butter. Wm Seibert, lot do. Jacob School, lot apples. Hall & Speer, 1 box scrap iron. Graham & Spangler, 10 rolls leather. J C Smith, 5 rolls leather, 2 sacks flour. J A Brown & Co, 1 box sundries. Z Wainwright, lot empty bbls. Wainwright & Bro, lot do. David Bly, 50 empty oil bbls.

Per Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R.R.

W H Graff & Co, 2 tubs butter, 1 bbl do, 1 barrel eggs. Meaner & Harper, 26 sacks rye. Oliver Chambers, 1 tool box. Wm Flaccus & Co, 2 rolls leather. Hays & Stewart, 20 beef hides. Schnelback & H, 8 sacks cornmeal. Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 20 do scales. Reiter & Co, 2 springs. Robert Hare, 1 bundle neck yokes, 3 do bows, 4 shafts. Bruggeman & O'Brien, 3 kegs butter. Whitmore, W & Co, 1 box hardware. James Woodwell, 10 do. G Smith, 15 bbls sauce. Seghmeyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour. J W Bomgardner, 350 bushels wheat. W B Hays & Son, 59 barrels lard, 79 kegs do, 11 bbl do. Joseph H Parker, 1,022 shoulders. Fred Schields, 213 sacks barley. Rosse Owens, 60 kegs pig feet. Kramer, Bohm & Co, 50 do do. S McSwiggen, 5 bbls whisky. S H Baird, 2 cases tobacco. John Boyd, 1 car barley. Haworth & D, 30 bxs candles. Pittsfield Bros, 10 butts tobacco, 3 cases do. Jas Craig, 36 sacks ship stuff.

JEWELRY.

J. T. SCOTT......G. B. BARRETT......W. C. HODGE.

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IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

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LOCLE, Switzerland.

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Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf

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Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented

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NO MORE

WEAK NERVES.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves with habitual Constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stove

Made in this city. For sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

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N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.

☞ Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,

To Dyspeptics,

To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,

To those having no Appetite,

To those with Broken Down Constitutions,

To Nervous People,

To Children Wasting Away,

To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

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TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS,

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LADIES' FURS!

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

Holiday Goods,

WHOLESALE

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Barrel Pickles.

100 Barrels

PRIME BOSTON PICKLES,

"LEWIS,"

FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 IN PACKAGE,

COUNT GUARANTEED,

NOW IN STORE.

200 HALF BARRELS

SAME PACKING AND QUALITY,

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY

Reymer & Bros.,

Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of Winter Flour.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

PROPOSALS FOR

Public Printing and Binding.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of Three Years, from the 1st day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, from this date to the FOURTH TUESDAY of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled: "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th April, 1856; said Proposals to be accompanied with Bonds, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled: "A further supplement to an act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, January 2d, 1871.

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

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NEW YEARS,

OIL CLOTHS,

HOLIDAY

MATTINGS,

WINTER DRUGGETS!!

CALL AND SEE.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

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NEW CARPETS

THE VERY LATEST FALL STYLES

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

BORDERED SQUARES &C., &C.

McCallum Bros.,

51 Fifth Avenue, Above Wood Street.

New Fall Stock

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CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

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Lace and Nottingham Curtains,

Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:20 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex	4:20 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	9:30 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	3:05 p m
Philadea. Ex	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:40 p m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passenger	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom. No. 1	10:20 a m	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:55 a m
Walls No. 3	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Accommo. No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Accommo. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. B. STORRY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac	12:50 p m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:00 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For Further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:53 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:18 p m
Clev and WhgEx	3:23 p m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Express	3:33 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:58 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:03 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	9:53 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:00 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	6:25 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:05 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 p m
2d Hulton	4:40 p m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:40 a m	2:30 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	Southern Ex	3:58 a m
Dennison Ac	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	8:03 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:28 p m	Cincinnati Exp	12:58 p m
Southern Ex	3:28 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:53 p m	Dennison Ac	6:43 p m
McDonald Ac	5:13 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch Train	9:58 a m

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.

The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passenger	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,

CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF LONDON,

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF WASHINGTON,

CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF NEW YORK,

AND OTHERS.

Will sale from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold: To Liverpool or Queenstown $75 00; To London 80 00; To Paris 90 00.

Steerage, payable in Currency: To Liverpool or Queenstown $30 00; To London 35 00; To Paris 38 00.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or

WM. BINGHAM, SR., No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—

HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES.

SCALES.

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST.

The Improved SAMPSON AND HOWE STANDARD SCALES.

Warranted and kept in repair for five years FREE OF CHARGE. Also, a variety of SCALES always on hand. IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER.

E. H. SOUDER,

102 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of EBENEZER BREWER, late of Haysville, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of said county. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned, at the office of R. L. Goodwin, corner of Eighth (8th) street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,

JAMES P. BREWER.

December 29, 1870.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Patent Candles—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Rolling Mills at Auction—F. W. Bennett & Co.
Elgin (Illinois) Watches.
George MacDonald's Poems—R. S. Davis & Co.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
New Jerusalem Church.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. C. H. McClellan.
First Universalist Church—Rev. W. B. Randolph.
Traveling Agent Wanted—S. B., Commercial office.
Farm Wanted—Henry Schmitz.
Employment Wanted—H. N., Commercial office.
Special Notice—J. M. Buck & Co.
Broom Corn for Sale—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Agent Wanted—W. M. T., Commercial office.
House Wanted—Box 539, Pittsburgh.
Printer Wanted—A. Matthias.
Situation Wanted—S. T., Commercial office.
House and Lot Wanted—E. R., Commercial office.
Employment Office—No. 1 Sixth street.
Meeting—Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company.
Dwelling for Rent—Jas. Davis.
Chinaware—100 Wood street.
Wanted to Employ—S. H. R. & Co., Age office, Phila.
Drug Clerk Wanted—R., this office.
Safe Wanted—Thos. Swoger.
Book Sales—McIlwaine's Auction Rooms.
Beautiful Statuettes—R. E. Breed & Co.
Real Estate and Stock Sales—Leggate's Exchange.
French and English China—100 Wood street.
China and Stoneware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
Washington and Jefferson College—Opens January 4.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Conveyancing—W. N. Howard.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Drug Store for Sale—J. J. Bender & Co.
Iron City College—Open Day and Evening.
Home Stomach Bitters—E. J. Roberts.
Store for Rent—W. H. Hays.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Mortgage Investments—W. N. Howard.
Storeroom for Rent—W. H. Hays.
Real Estate Bought and Sold—W. N. Howard.
Trees, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Coal, Nut Coal and Slack—Corey & Co.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Fluid Extract—McClarran & McKennan.
Opera House—Fox and Goose.
Keystone Rink—Open Day and Night.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Mercantile Library Hall—A. Minor Griswold, January 9.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, &c.—Arbuckles & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

ON THE WING.

Steubenville, Past and Present—Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad—An Incident—Dennison, the Altoona of the Pan Handle Route—Opposition to Railroads.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Fourteen years ago your correspondent spent some time in Steubenville, Ohio. Though for years it had been known as one of the prominent "river towns," yet the introduction of railroads had so diverted trade and travel as to seriously depreciate the value of real estate, and retard its growth. To speak more correctly it had ceased growing altogether, and a stroll through its streets served rather to remind one of the "deserted village" than the hurry and bustle incident to a "city." Vivid among your correspondent's recollections is the one that once "in," it was almost impossible to get "out." A single track of the "Steubenville and Indiana Railroad," as it was then called, had been completed as far as Newark, one hundred and seventeen miles west. It was practically almost useless, however, except for local purposes, owing to the uncertainty of river navigation to other points. The Ohio was not, as Henry Clay once said, "dry one half the year and frozen over the other half;" but it was by no means reliable as a highway of trade and travel during the heat of summer or cold of winter, nor always even during the other seasons of the year. The result need scarcely be written. The stock of the railroad was not only under par, but the road itself, including rolling stock, shops, &c., was *under* in a far worse sense, that is—under mortgage. The rolling mill, started by Kilgore, Frazer & Co., had proved a financial failure. The coal shaft which, in many ways, has since done so much in promoting the prosperity of the place, and known then as "Wallace's Coal Hole," was half full of water, and had been abandoned. What was true of these was almost equally true of most other financial enterprises.

And what we have written of Steubenville was substantially true of nearly all the towns and villages between it and Columbus.

The extension of the track of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad from Yellow Creek to Bellaire brought partial relief, but the full measure of that relief was only realized when the completion of the "Pan Handle" part of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad (familiarly known as the Pan Handle route) brought Steubenville within forty-three miles of Pittsburgh by rail, and opened up the shortest route between the Atlantic seaboard and the great West. *Twenty-two hours only are now required to go from Columbus to New York.* By no other route can it be done in the same time.

The completion of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road inaugurated a new era and a new condition of things generally. The advantages offered by the road to travelers in the saving of time, at once gave it a place among the great national thoroughfares. He who passes over it to-day and compares what he sees with what he saw even five years ago, feels as though he were just arousing from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. New towns and villages are springing up, and old ones are awaking to new life. Real estate has advanced from twenty-five to five hundred per cent., and in some instances even more.

We venture the prophecy that the entire region for twenty miles west of Pittsburgh, and for miles on either side of the road, will in the not very distant future become a suburban district of the city. As trade increases in cities the population is driven farther and farther from the great business centers, and among the beautiful outlying districts of your city, few present greater attractions and advantages than that along the line of the "Pan Handle Road." Not only will the palatial mansions of your "merchant princes" crown the hills and fill the valleys which lie along the beautiful Chartiers; but the humbler homes of mechanics and artisans as well; men who will find it cheaper to pay car fare than the exhorbitant rents in the city.

But, with your permission, I will come back from the future to the present; from prophecy to actual fact, and from Pittsburgh and the Chartiers Valley, through which the road passes, to Steubenville. The marked changes which are taking place; the widened and much improved sidewalks; the substantial business blocks; the many elegant private residences; the really superb new High School building; the large and successful iron and nail works; and last, though not least, the fine churches demand at least a brief paragraph. Speaking of churches reminds your correspondent of a somewhat amusing circumstance which occurred here some years ago. The Methodist congregation worshiping in the old South street church, now known as Kramer Chapel, were compelled to rebuild. By the time the roof was on and the basement finished the funds of the society had been exhausted, and a debt of some two thousand dollars had accumulated. Worse than all, the members were disheartened and feared that many years would elapse before they would be able to complete the undertaking; while a few of other denominations, who did not relish the idea of the Methodists possessing so much finer a house of worship than themselves, were not particularly anxious to lend a helping hand. Thus matters stood when Rev. Mr. Pershing was sent as pastor of the congregation. After long and earnest effort he gained the somewhat reluctant consent of the official members to undertake the completion of the church. Though the estimated cost of the completed building was only ten thousand dollars, yet fully one half the amount remained to be raised. The difficulty of securing it will be appreciated when your readers learn that to make sure of success in an entertainment gotten up in the interests of the congregation, the price of tickets was fixed at ten cents. Once under way, however, Mr. Pershing determined that the house should be an improvement on the then prevailing church architecture. It was neither Ionic, Doric or Gothic. It was most emphatically "mixed," and eminently Steubenvillian. As Mr. Pershing stood in front of his own church one day, a prominent citizen of Steubenville, who was supposed to be more anxious that the Methodists should remain "humble," than to contribute, passed by, when the following brief colloquy ensued.

Citizen—Mr. P., what do you think John Wesley would say if he were to come back and find you building such a house?

Mr. P.—I think he would thank me for building at least one respectable church in Steubenville. A professional engagement prevented the citizen from continuing the conversation.

Marvelous changes are taking place. That same Kramer Chapel has just been enlarged and remodeled, and the two Presbyterian congregations have under way two edifices that would not do discredit to much larger cities. The estimated cost of one of them is some sixty-five thousand dollars, and of the other nearly one hundred thousand.

One of the most important points between Steubenville and Columbus is Dennison. It is in reality but an extension of Uhrichsville, which has a present population of some three thousand. Their relation to each other is more intimate than is that of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. Strangers never know when they are out of one and into the other. The shops of the company are located here, as also one of the principal hotels, and it is destined to be the Altoona of the Pan Handle road. Among the neat private residences recently built is one owned by the courteous and efficient General Superintendent. A substantial Presbyterian church is also in process of erection. The growth of the place may be slow, but it seems to be well assured.

While passing over the road and noting the marked changes for the better, everywhere so evident, and which are still occuring, the question arose in my mind, Why so much hostility to railroads? If they sometimes oppress individuals, so do general and State governments, and so does one individual often oppress another. Corporations are said to have no souls. But since it is a corporation or no railroad, we prefer to take the railroad, corporation included, rather than do withoht the railroads altogether. We say corporation or no road, as individual wealth is utterly insufficient, and we presume no one will seriously argue in favor of their construction and management by the State. The objectionable features would be no fewer, while they would become sources of great political corruption, and engines in the hands of designing politicians. If too often managed in the interests of the few, it but illustrates the fact that a combination of capital and effort does not eliminate selfishness from human nature. That they grow wealthy and powerful when well managed, only proves their influence in developing wealth and gathering population to the regions through which they pass; and that while they reap ten fold others reap a hundred fold of the benefits incident to their construction. Many fear, and perhaps justly, to some extent, the growing wealth of these powerful corporations, forgetting that, in turn, they secure to the masses the wealth by which they may construct competing lines, or, if necessary, resist encroachments and defend themselves. The benefits are too often overlooked. The influence of railroads in developing the resources of the regions through which they pass; in bringing to the manufacturer widely scattered materials, which else had no value, notwithstanding their intrinsic worth; in bringing the producer and consumer side by side; in elevating the masses by affording cheap and speedy means for social intercourse and the transmission of intelligence, can scarcely be overestimated. They are the precursors of wealth and refinement. The iron rails with which they link sister States from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, but faintly type the stronger bonds of commercial interest and social amenities which they foster and cement. The higher institution of learning, and the church as well, find in them powerful auxiliaries. They are highways in which the feet of the Gospel may run. And with them is linked much of the future of our own country and the world. And we feel well assured that neither the people along the route, nor the traveling community at large would consent to blot out the Pan Handle route from the railroad system of the United States.

OLIN.

Cincinnati Insurance Companies.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

If the reports we hear almost daily of the condition of some of our Cincinnati companies are true, it is high time that some of their stockholders were looking into affairs. We are told, for instance, of one company in which, in order so keep up a semblance of technical compliance with the law requiring capital stock to be fully paid up, checks were taken from the stockholders for their stock, and those checks immediately handed back to the same stockholders as loans, at six per cent. interest. We state the report as we have it, without vouching for its accuracy. Now, technically, the law is satisfied when the officers of such a company make a statement of its affairs; but if this condition of things were set forth publicly would the policy holders in that company be satisfied?

We have in Cincinnati a number of sound and reliable companies. The winding up of the insolvent and failing companies, and the exposure of any that are doing business under false pretenses, will be a benefit to the community at large, and to the healthy organizations. Under our laws we cannot have such statements as the public are entitled to, and it therefore becomes the primal duty of stockholders to themselves and to the public, to publish the exact condition of their organizations, so vital to the protection of our mercantile interests, and which are in no limited sense the only safeguards that thousands of people have against reduction to utter poverty by the visits of the fire fiend.

Kentucky Finances.

The State owes one million four hundred and twenty four thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars. Of that sum $68,394 is past due. The balance is not yet due. The school bonds are not included in the above. The sinking fund resources to meet this idebtedness are $2,539,297 46. In that sinking fund is not included $1,193,761 86 due to Kentucky by the United States Government. The expenditures last year exceed the revenue proper $85,-888 99, owing to extraordinary appropriations by the Legislature and no provision made to meet them. The annual receipts at the present rate of taxation are not more than sufficient to meet cuerent expenditures.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Report of the Pittsburgh Delegation to the National Board of Trade Convened at Buffalo, December 12, 1870.

The undersigned, delegates from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade to the National Board of Trade, respectfully report that they proceeded to Buffalo, and arrived there in time to participate in the organization of the Board, by the re-election of the Hon. Frederick Fraily, of Philadelphia, as President; the usual number of Vice Presidents (14) constituting the Executive Council of the Board; and the re-election of Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., the late able and efficient Secretary.

The official programme of recommendations and resolutions, to be presented at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, having in accordance with the constitution, been placed in the hands of the Secretary, at least forty days previous to the meeting, were considered in their regular order. These consisted of seventy-six subjects, submitted by the various constituent bodies represented in the Board.

Your delegation deem it necessary to refer only to such subjects as come more immediately home to the business of this locality, although all the topics upon the programme possess a general interest, more or less important to all the constituency present, while many of them were of greater local interest to the Board or body proposing them.

The daily published reports of proceedings will supply this omission on our part, and in them will be found all the desired information on the subjects referred to, which we cannot recapitulate without extending our report to an unreasonable length.

The first subject upon the official programme arrested the attention of your delegation, being an amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Executive Council, in the following words, viz:

Article 7. Section 1. *"Provided that no constituent body shall be reckoned in the assessment as having more than one thousand members."*

The effect of this amendment would have been to diminish the assessment of the larger constituent bodies, leaving their representation as before, and the result would have been to burden the smaller bodies with an additional expense beyond their *pro rata* of representation, as arranged at present.

This proposition was successfully opposed by your delegates, as was also an amendment to increase the representation, according to the taxation of each constituent body. The latter amendment, in our judgment, was more objectionable than the first, for the reason that the delegations from the larger cities would have so materially outnumbered the smaller constituencies that it must necessarily have ended in the speedy dissolution of the National Board, by the withdrawal of all except those from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, whose Boards of Trade and Corn Exchanges are very numerous and powerful organizations.

The next propositions to challenge the attention of your delegates were the following, viz.:

That the subject of revenue reform be presented for discussion.

WHEREAS, The present duties on the articles of iron, coal and salt are excessive; therefore,

Resolved, That the interests of the country demand a general modification of the tariff, and reduction of the duties on iron, coal and salt; also, a large increase of the free list.

The desirableness of efforts to secure such a revision of existing tariff laws of the United States as shall result:

First—In making them more simple and more uniform.

Second—In making them productive of the largest revenue.

Third—In making them least burdensome to the whole people.

Fourth—In making such protection as may result, purely incidental, without discriminations in favor of any interest

It was deemed advisable by a large majority to consider these three subjects together, but it was ruled by the President that they must be disposed of separately, which was done with the concurrence of your delegation, by an indefinite postponment of each of the three propositions in relation to the Tariff and Revenue Reform.

These votes to postpone indefinitely were regarded as a finality, the vote upon the last by ayes and nays being 34 to 32, and the reasons influencing many members of the Board, entertaining widely different opinions on the merits of the questions involved were that there was a strong political significance in them, which it was not desirable to introduce into the National Board of Trade. It was believed that their discussion would be attended with much asperity and bitterness of expression, and that they could be as well disposed of without argument, it being apparent that a vote of two-thirds could not be obtained upon a direct issue, that many votes being necessary to carry the approval of the Board upon any proposition which may appear or which may be placed on the official programme.

Your delegation have learned with equal surprise and regret, from the published proceedings of the last hours of the convention, that just before the final adjournment, and after a large number of the delegates, including ourselves, had gone home, Mr. Ropes, of Boston introduced and carried through, by a vote of 35 to 4 (not a quorum), the following diluted free trade or tariff reform propositions:

Resolved, That the interests of the country demand a general modification of the tatiff.

1. In making them more simple and more uniform.
2. In making them productive of the largest revenue.
3. In making them least burdensome to the whole people.
4. In making such pretection as may result, purely incidental, without discrimination in favor of any interest.

It will be observed that with the exception of the first, they are identical with those which the full Board had refused to consider. Properly construed, we can see no very serious objections either to the resolution itself or the four reasons assigned, especially as the last of them actually recognizes incidental protection, although we do not clearly percieve how that is to be accomplished without discrimination.

Upon thewhole, we regard Mr. Ropes's resolution, considering the circumstances of its passage, as rather a harmless proceeding, more creditable to the zeal and ingenuity, than the fairness of its author, and we do not envy him whatever of satisfaction he may have derived from the successful exercise of this sort of parliamentary tactics.

Subjects 22, improvement of western rivers; 23 bridges, and 24, railway bridges; from the St. Louis Union Merchants Exchange, and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce were referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Cook, of Cincinnati; Able, of St. Louis; West, of Milwaukee; Smith, of Louisville and Cooper of Pittsburgh, who made the following report, viz:

WHEREAS, The free and unrestricted navigation of the rivers of the country is the right of all its citizens, and is indispensible to the cheap transportation of its various products; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress be again requested to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the early completion of the work now in progress, under the direction and supervision of United States Engineers, at the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids, at the Falls of the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Mississippi; and for the maintenance of the snagboats owned by the Government and employed on the Western and Southern rivers.

Resolved, That Congress be requested to enact such laws as will effectually prevent individuals or corporations from obstructing or endangering the navigation of the rivers by bridging or otherwise; that where bridges for the use of railroads, or for any other purpose, are built over these rivers, they shall be constructed with a proper regard for the interests and necessities of the navigation thereof, and that the piers of all such bridges shall be located under the direction and supervision of an United States Engineer or corps of Engineers, to be selected by the Secretary of War.

Resolved, That all railway bridges across navigable waters should be regarded and treated in legislation as public highways for railway transit; that each of them be made to accommodate the cars and transportation machinery of any or all railroads or transportation companies that may desire to use them on the payment of fair and reasonable tolls; and that future grants of charters for the construction of such bridges, and existing charters for those already built, or to be built, should by requisite legislation, both State and National, embody provisions to secure the object set forth.

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be directed to take such steps as may be necessary to make effective the principles embodied in these propositions.

The resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, with the single verbal amendment of inserting the word "unnecessarily" before the word "obstructing" in the third line of the second resolution. Having, as we believed, accomplished all that was of special interest to our constituents, and this being the last day of the convention, we concluded to return without waiting to be present at the closing exercises, three hours later, which would have subjected us to the detention of another day, this being the eigth since leaving home.

Your delegation cannot, however, close their brief report without adding their testimony to that of all the other constituencies of the National Board of Trade, to the uniform and untiring assiduity, polite attention, and general hospitality of the citizens of Buffalo, the Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo Club, Young Men's Association, Wadsworth Manufacturing Company, Art Gallery, Historical Society, Society of Natural Science, and Western Union Telegraph Company in rendering their visit at this inclement season of the year, rather a trip of pleasure than a week of hard work, upon dry and formal questions, suggested by the hard necessities incident to trade and commerce.

We are also under obligations to the managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for kind attentions received from them.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. COOPER,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON,
Delegates from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade to the National Board of Trade at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh, December, 1870.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Business of the Year.

We have received from Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, Surveyor General, a copy of his report for the year 1870. From it we learn that the fees received during the year aggregated $54,703 60. Add to these the payments of purchase money, $88,446 65, and the total receipts foot up $143,150 26. The amount of all salaries in the office for the same time, including three extra clerks not provided for, is $23,400.

The foregoing exhibit of the revenue brought to the State Treasury through the operations of this department for the past year shows a most gratifying result. The amount of purchase money, interest and fees received being largely in excess of that of any one year for the past fifty years, and is greater, by at least fifty per cent., than the records show to have been received for any official year during the preceding thirty-five years.

During the official year just ended, the whole number of patents applied for was three thousand five hundred and eighty, covering five hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, or more than the one fifty-sixth part of the area of the entire Commonwealth. And when it is borne in mind that no suits have been brought or additional costs imposed upon the owners of unpatented lands to secure this result, it gives encouragement to the belief that the people owning such lands desire to perfect their titles, as it also shows that if only a part of the usual promptness in enforcing payment from other delinquent debtors be manifested by the Commonwealth, in relation to these claims, but a few years would elapse until all the lands of the State would be patented and the accounts in this office closed.

The Surveyor reports that he has paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, by order of the Commissioners of the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund, $24,178 35.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In the Surveyor General's report we find the following paragraph relating to the Agricultural College:

The following sums have been paid during the past year to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund, being the interest and premium on $381,500, United States and Pennsylvania bonds, now deposited for safe-keeping with the Auditor General of the State, viz:

January 3, 1870. Interest on $126,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds	$3,780
January 3, 1870. Premium on the above at 19⅛ per cent	737
February 7, 1870. Interest on $255,500, Pennsylvania State bonds	7,665
July 2, 1870. Interest on $126,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds	3,780
July 2, 1870. Premium on the above at 11¼ per cent	425
August 4, 1870. Interest on $235,200, Pennsylvania State bonds	7,065
August 4, 1870. Interest on $20,000, Pennsylvania war loan	600
August 4, 1870. Premium on above war loan at 21 per cent	126
Total disbursements	$24,178

Ohio Criminal Code.

The following amendment to section 164 of the Criminal Code of Ohio was passed last session, but not signed. It was signed Thursday, and is now a law:

"when a case is finally submitted to the jury they must be kept together in some convenient place, under the charge of an officer, until they agree upon a verdict, or are discharged by the court. The officer having them in charge shall not suffer any communication to be made to them, or make any himself, except to ask them if they agreed upon the verdict, unless by order of the Court, nor shall he communicate to any one before the verdict is delivered any matter in relation to the state of their deliberation.s If the jury are permitted to separate during the trial, they shall be admonished by the Court that it is their duty not to converse with, or suffer themselves to be addressed by, any other person on the subject of the trial, or to listen to any conversation upon the subject; and that it is their duty not to form or express an opinion thereon until the case is finally submitted to them.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Trunkeyville—Production of Battle City Territory Falling Off—The Latest Strike—Posey Field Well a Failure—Shipments—Pipe Line—Petroleum in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TRUNKEYVILLE, PA., January 4, 1871.

I had concluded to wait, like Micawber, for something out of the ordinary line of human events to "turn up," with which to edify your readers, but seeing no immediate prospect of success in this particular, I have decided to take time by the forelock and write a few lines with reference to the prospects, developments, &c., at this, the beginning of a new year.

The production of the Battle City territory is gradually decreasing. This is owing mainly to the extreme cold weather we have had during the last fortnight, causing much trouble in the way of freezing up water pipes and otherwise delaying operations. We have heard of but one strike during the last week. It is situated about one mile from here in the direction of Fagundus. The production is about two hundred barrels per day, according to public rumor. The well is owned by Messrs. Schurz & Co., formerly of Canada.

The well on the opposite side of the river from here is a failure. They torpedoed last week, but, to use the unlucky owner's expression, "the infernal thing won't give down." They feel confident, however, that there is oil in that locality, and after much deliberation have come to the conclusion that this well is slightly off the belt.

The Posey field well has not been fairly tested as yet. They have decided to drill deeper. A good many would-be sharpers, with an eye toward business, are waiting very patiently for the ultimate success or failure of this well; but not having a ready supply of the needful at hand, and at the present time seeing as through a glass darkly, they are afraid to venture without they have a sure thing.

The reshipments for the past ten days have averaged about thirty-five cars per day. The pipe between Titusville and Fagundus froze up during the last cold snap, and consequently operations were suspended for a short time. They have just received a new pump by express, the largest one of the kind in the oil regions, and the pipe will be in successful operation at an early day.

The fair held at Tidioute during the last week, by the Young Men's Christian Association of that place, was a success. The supper on Friday evening, in the style of 1776, was well attended. All those present appeared to enter into the festivities of the occasion with the spirit of our forefathers, and it was a season of general merry making. "ST. CLAIR."

"CORNPLANTER'S" REPLY TO THE TITUSVILLE HERALD.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"The galled jade winces"—still she needs a little more goading to make her come up to the scratch. In reply to my communication of the 24th inst., the Titusville *Herald* seems to have come to the conclusion that some of my allegations of unfaithfulness in its oil reports must be met by proof, and not by bluster and pretense of want of time to answer "anonymous scribblers," who may imagine themselves capable to cope with the scientific arithmetist who presides over its oil columns and does up the figuring for its monthly oil reports. If it were not for the insufferable arrogance of the *Herald*, and consummate insolence with which oil producers who venture to question the correctness of its oil reports, are denounced as fools or knaves, or both, all personalities in discussing this subject might well be omitted. My allegations touched the integrity of the *Herald's* oil reports, whereupon its dignity rose and mounted a high horse, from which it flung poisoned arrows at the heads of anonymous accusers: but fortunately they all missed their mark, and "Cornplanter" still lives to make the following extracts from the *Herald's* last bulletin:

For the benefit of those interested in the discussion, we subjoin the following table of shipments which were furnished by the official representative of all oil freights upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and of whose reliability we have never heard the slightest question. By reference to the table it will be seen that the total amount of shipments *via* the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Pittsburgh was published exactly as given to us by R. D. McCreary, agent of this line at Oil City:

	Bbls.
From Venango City to Pittsburgh	8,160
From Franklin to Pittsburgh	2,888
From Foster to Pittsburgh	8,991
From Scrubgrass to Pittsburgh	838
From Emlenton to Pittsburgh	610
From Parker's to Pittsburgh	49,952
From Brady's Bend to Pittsburgh	148
Total	71,587
As published in *Herald* report	71,587
As guessed at by *Cornplanter*	63,334

As far as my knowledge extends, nobody ever questioned the reliability of the statements furnished by the officials of the railroads. On the contrary, we all have confidence in their statements. But the difficulty is that the Titusville *Herald* has not published these officials' statements as they were furnished. For instance, I have been furnished with a statement taken from the books of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of the shipments in November last, which reads:

	Barrels.
From Parker's Landing to Pittsburgh	39,942
From all other stations to Pittsburgh	22,392
Total	62,334

The difference being an exaggeration of 9,253 bbls. This is what the *Herald* calls "guessed at by Cornplanter." For what purpose was 10,010 barrels added to the shipments from Parker's Landing. It could not have been "guessed" at, because the reporter had what he terms "original copy" before him. It could not have been a mistake, because the reporter is infallible. Then how did it happen? Ah, that's the question that won't be answered. The *Herald* again says:

"The original copy of shipments by O. C. & A. R. R. to all points north show precisely the amount stated, and would be stated in detail were it necessary, and but for the fact that *our facilities* for obtaining complete and correct figures are such that *we do not deem it obligatory nor expedient to make the same public*. By calling upon our oil reporter personally, this 'arithmetical astonisher' can be accommodated with the original proof of the same."

How extremely gratifying to one's personal vanity it must be to feel that his facilities for obtaining complete and correct figures are such that he does not deem it obligatory nor expedient to make the same "public." I had some feeling of that sort myself when looking over the copy—of shipments by the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad; but on comparing it with the *Herald's* statement I was surprised to find that, while my copy only stated that 103,831 barrels were shipped north, the other made 161,898 barrels; too much difference for both to be correct, so making due allowance for what the reporter deems it inexpedient to make public, I must persist in the allegation, that he has largely increased the whole amount shipped by that road. His proposition to accommodate "arithmetical astonisher" (this is sark) if he will call personally, with the "original proof" is simply twaddle. If he can exhibit personally "original proof" of the correctness of his reports, why not publish such proof? Let us have it, and, Mr. Reporter, show us the *modus operandi* of your operations. You need not specify "inexpedient" shipments, if you consider it indelicate to do so. All we want of you now is, to show us how you figure up 161,898 barrels when the railroad books don't show it. Such information to the producers might enable them, in dull times, to count by the same rule, and thus increase their products, and get paid for quantities equal to the shipments. If your style of stating shipments is correct, then it is certain that a vast amount of oil has been taken from the producers within the last six months for which they never received pay. CORNPLANTER.

OIL CREEK, December 31, 1870.

STAND OFF CITY.

The correspondent of the Titusville *Herald*, writing from Stand Off City (Shaw Farm), under date of January 2, says: Commencing at the lowest well on the pike, Dyer well, pumping five barrels; Samuel Aiken's new well, fifteen barrels; this well has been pumping as high as thirty barrels; Atkin No. 1, about six barrels; Curtis well, twelve barrels; Evans and Thomas well, seven barrels; Thomas Chest drilling well; the tools are in; have been fishing a long time; next is a drilling well; Hartman and Sawyer well, twelve barrels; Bliss, drilling well; Hess and Tarbess well, seven barrels; Frank Irvine well, eight barrels; R. W. Hall well, pumping to-day twenty barrels, this well has pumped as high as forty barrels; beyond this well we find six new derricks up and two about ready to drill. The Emery Bros. and Caldwell new well having opened a large and new field for operators in this part of the town, Emery well pumping 150 barrels—the first ten days this well turned out 1,100 barrels, and is steadily increasing. Adjoining the Emery tract is the famous Mitchell tract. Mitchell No. 9 is about ready to drill. On the turnpike we find the following pumping wells: Horton well, twelve barrels; next is a new well testing; next McCloud's new well, pumping ten barrels and increasing (this bids fair to be one of the best wells on the pike); Beecher well, twenty barrels; well next to billiard room, doing forty barrels; Lafferty & Co.'s new well, twenty barrels; Lafferty No. 1, twenty barrels; Long's Bros.' No. 2, ten barrels; Holmes well, seven barrels; Mitchell No. 7, one hundred and fifty barrels; George Bros. No. 2 (new well), thirty barrels plump.

OIL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

It has been known for several years that the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion of Canada possess deposits of petroleum. Indications exist in New Brunswick and Cape Breton; also in the vicinity of Bay Chaleur; but about the Bay of Gaspe there exists the most extended and decisive surface indications of the presence of this necessity of the present age, far exceeding anything of the kind in Pennsylvania or Western Virginia. It is of the finest quality, free from offensive odors, and some very weak attempts have been made to obtain it. Within a few miles of Gaspe there are over fifty "oil springs," some of considerable dimensions, and one well bored was partially successful, producing some twenty odd barrels of oil. From Gaspe down to the Bay of Chaleur and through Cape Breton, and to a less degree in parts of New Brunswick, there exist more or less of the phenomena, attesting the presence of petroleum, but the whole country is destitute of means, money, machinery and enterprise, for the development of this source of wealth. It will probably lay unused until a failure of the present sources of supply, or until the demand so far exceeds the supply as to raise the price sufficiently to invite exploration, unless "annexation" should take place, and the restless enterprise of the "Yankees" be directed to the resources of the Provinces. The whole eastern country is, as a general thing, unsettled, except an occasional locality of a mile or two wide near the shores. It is quite probable that a well organized attempt to procure petroleum near Gaspe would prove successful.

A WRITER in the *Woman's Journal* disputes the idea that has been so industriously promulgated, that New England mothers are not what they used to be in the Pilgrim days, and that there is a decay in physical vigor, evidenced by the decrease in the number of children. Indeed, the opinion is expressed that the present generation is the most vigorous, and the following tables are given, being at random, as the first at hand, representing two of the oldest New England families, which meet in the same family of children in this generation:

FIRST TABLE.

	Children.
First generation (emigrated 1629)	9
Second generation	7
Third generation	7
Fourth generation	8
Fifth generation	7
Sixth generation	10
Average	8

SECOND TABLE.

	Children.
First generation (emigrated 1636)	10
Second generation	7
Third generation	14
Fourth generation	7
Fifth generation	6
Sixth generation	4
Seventh generation	10
Average	8.29

"It will be seen that the last generation exhibits the largest family, in the first line, and almost the largest (much beyond the average) in the other. Among the ten children who close the fourth line of descent, there are no married sisters; but two of the brothers have daughters who are married. Both of these are women of perfect health and strength; the elder has had eight children at thirty-five, and the younger, at thirty, has three. It is evident, then, that we need to look beyond the eighth generation of the first line of descent given above—and beyond the ninth generation of the second—to find any evidence of physical decline. On the contrary, there is reason to think that there are living representatives of both families who are physically larger, stronger and healthier than any of their predecessors, of either stock."

In the discussion of this question, which is of considerable practical importance, one point of much weight has been neglected, we think. Those who talk of Yankee decay, are fond of referring to the rapid increase of foreign-born population in proportion to the native born, in proof of their theory. Do they not omit facts unfavorable to them, in neglecting to show largely the country outside of New England is peopled with men and women from that section?

William Wheelwright, of Boston, has built so many railroads and been identified with so many public improvements and commercial schemes in South America, that he is called "the father of South American enterprise."

Thomas W. Ferry, next Senator from Michigan, was born at Mackinac, June 1, 1837, was a member of the Michigan House at twenty-three years of age, and of the State Senate in 1856. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Fourth District, and has been a member ever since.

IT is said that an anti-Mormon newspaper, on an extensive scale, will shortly be established in Salt Lake City. A company is being organized in San Francisco for the purpose, and the capital necessary to carry it on successfully will be subscribed in a short time. A good newspaper, honestly conducted, and edited with ability, and which would devote itself courteously to an exposure of the Mormon heresies, could not fail to have salutary influence among Brigham Young's followers.

CITY MATTERS.

HAVE you tried it? Glycermel of Roses.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of Prisoners Received at the County Jail and WorkHouse During the Year 1870.

The following statistics relating to the county jail and workhouse are taken from the official reports of the warden of the jail and superintendent of the workhouse. The statement shows the number of prisoners male and female received at the jail each month during the year 1870, and the number discharged. Owing to a deficency in the records at the workhouse prior to April 1st 1870 we are compelled to omit several matters of interest connected with the institution for want of the proper date from which to prepare them.

COUNTY JAIL.

The following statement shows the number of prisoners received at the County Jail each month during the year 1870, including those committed for trial in default of bail, committed after sentence by Court, designated county prisoners, and the summary convictions by the Mayor and Aldermen:

COUNTY PRISONERS.

1870.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	77	12	88
February	60	7	67
March	82	12	94
April	57	5	62
May	73	7	80
June	69	9	78
July	84	22	106
August	80	17	97
September	89	21	110
October	71	15	86
November	63	15	78
December	78	21	99
Total	883	162	1,045
Discharged	823	153	996
Remaining in jail	60	9	69

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

1870.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	246	57	303
February	164	39	203
March	269	56	325
April	287	66	353
May	213	57	270
June	215	53	268
July	207	74	281
August	238	60	298
September	235	68	303
October	232	61	293
November	235	57	292
December	224	59	283
Totals	2,765	707	3,472
Remain'g from '69	22	33	55
	2,787	740	3,527
Disch'g'd dur'g y'r	2,779	718	3,495
Remaining	10	22	32

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received County Prisoners	883	162	1,045
Summary convictions	2,765	707	3,472
Remaining from 1869	22	33	55
	—3,670	—902	—4,572
Discharged Court Prisoners	823	153	976
Summary convictions	2,779	718	3,495
	—3,600	—871	—4,471
Remaining in Jail	70	31	101

THE WORK HOUSE.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners received at the County Work House since it was put in operation, July 12, 1869, with the number discharged, number remaining and other matters of interest connected with the institution. We are unable to give the number received each month or the exact number for the year 1870, from the fact that there was no proper record kept of such matters until April, 1870, at which time Mr. Cordier, the present Superintendent, took charge of the institution. The prisoners are all males, there having as yet been no females committed to the institution, for the reason that there are no accommodations for them.

Total number received at the institution		1,185
Number discharged:—		
By expiration of term of service	993	
By order of court	19	
By executive clemency	2	
Transferred to the Poor farm	1	
Escaped	26	
Died	4	—1,045
Remaining in the institution, Jan. 1, '71		137

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

The social relations of the prisoners were as follows:

Married	361
Single	756
Widowers	65
Total	1,182

EDUCATIONAL.

There were of this number 805 who could read and write; 128 who could read only, and 249 who could neither read or write.

The habits of the prisoners as to intemperance were as follows:

Temperate	201
Intemperate	671
Moderate drinkers	310

The charges upon which they were committed were principally disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy, 1,042 having been committed upon those charges. There were a few committed by the court, who have been convicted of misdemeanor and the lower grades of felony.

The term of sentence ranges from ten days to two years; 14 only have been committed for a longer term than six months.

NATIONALITY.

Considerably over one-half of those committed were foreigners, as will be seen by the following figures:

Native Americans	524
Irish	400
Germans	118
Other nations	140

COLOR.

Included in the native Americans there were fifty of African descent.

LABOR PERFORMED.

As will be seen by the following figures, there has been a large amount of work performed by these prisoners, and the Superintendent is confident that when the institution is once completed, it will not only be self-sustaining, but prove a source of revenue to the coutnty:

Number of days' work performed prior to April 1, 1870	2,050
Number of days' work performed since April 1, 1870, at which time Mr. Cordier took charge	19,091
Total number of days' work	21,141

The labor performed by the prisoners has been in making brick, over one and a half millions having been made by them; grading, excavating, building, farming, gardening, house-painting, shoemaking, tailoring, and in the laundry and kitchen. The Board of Managers estimate the labor to be worth on the average, $1 50 per day, which gives the sum of $31,711 50.

Since January 1st, 1870, the date the present Superintendent was installed, there have been received at the institution four hundred and thirteen prisoners.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

William Dunseath and Robert Colwell were tried for entering a dwelling with intent to commit a felony. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Sarah Barton, resides in Lincoln township, and testified that, on the night of November 28, defendants forcibly entered her house and threatened to do her serious violence. The jury found a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicated. A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Dunseath, and he was released on bail. Colwell was remanded for sentence.

E. G. Krehan, a justice of the peace in Birmingham borough, was tried for misdemeanor in office, on oath of Sardis T. Duff, in refusing to enter an offset, and give an appeal in a civil case. Rudolph Koehler had sued Sardis T. Duff, for debt, and Duff claimed an offset, which the magistrate refused to enter upon the docket, or hear testimony in regard to. He was also charged with refusing to enter an appeal. The jury had not returned a verdict at adjournment.

John Bell was tried for obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that he had sold three pigs to a colored woman named Margaret McCue, representing that he was the owner of them. The pigs were afterwards found in the possession of a third party, who proved that he was the real owner. Jury out.

J. Henry Myers was next tried for selling liquor in Wilkins township, contrary to the act of April, 1870, prohibiting the licensing of taverns in that township. The defense was that he had had a license, and ceased selling as soon as he was made aware of the fact that he was violating the law. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.
Commonwealth against

Richard Realf,	S. C. Bonham.
Henry Weisner,	Jonathan Lowe,
Ruth Ann Murray,	James Weaver,
John W. Briggs,	Mary Purcell.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Margaret Young,	C. F. Smith,
J. C. Smith,	Wm. Farley,
Joseph Stiles,	David Evans,
John Slater,	John Thomas,
Henry Jackson,	Nelson Jones,
Napoleon Shapley,	Frank McCoy,
Patrick Gallagher,	Martin H. Kagley,
D. B. Ferguson,	Robert Crommie, et al.

The District Attorney gives notice that all violations of the liquor law will be taken up on Wednesday next at nine o'clock, and all parties not present willbe brought in on attachments.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Taylor vs. Patterson & White, action to recover attorney's fees, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $109.

F. Seitz and wife vs. Nelson Darr and others. Action in ejectment. A verdict was rendered by the jury in favor of plaintiffs, with six cents damages and costs, to be released upon payment by defendants to plaintiffs the sum of three hundred dollars within six months, and the sum of one hundred dollars on the 1st day of April, 1872, with interest on both amounts from April 1st, 1868, with leave to issue on the non-payment of either of said installments.

Richard Knowlson vs. Robert Robb, executor of Frederick Aeschelman. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,260.

Adjourned until this morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In this Court yesterday the case of G. A. Mundorf vs. Eli Burford, action on a mechanic's lien, was resumed, and is still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

McGinniss vs. McGinniss. Action in ejectment for a tract of land near Berk's run. On trial.

REMOVES all roughness from the skin—Glycermel of Roses.

The City Business Tax.

In publishing the amounts of the sales or gross receipts of the principal merchants, manufacturers, bankers, insurance companies and others in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, we should have explained that the returns were made or estimated upon the gross amount of business done from the first of April, 1869, to the first of April, 1870, which is taken by the City Assessor as a basis for the city business tax for 1870. In cases where parties were not in business on the first of April, 1869, the sales were returned from the time of commencing business up to the first of April, 1870. In our list there are many such cases, which show only the business for a fractional part of a year.

In regard to the tax itself, we are free to say that it is about as inquisitorial as the income tax, and ought to be abolished. Very few cities in the country tax their business men this way, and we have no doubt the city drives as much business away, in consequence of this objectionable taxation, as the entire revenue amounts to.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES beautifies and removes all roughness from the skin.

THE REAL ESTATE REGISTER.—The first number of the *Real Estate Register* in its new form was issued yesterday, by Messrs. Croft & Phillips, Real Estate Agents, COMMERCIAL building. It is a quarto of forty columns, filled with matters of general interest, and much of special interest to those desiring to sell or invest in real estate. It will be published weekly hereafter. Messrs. Croft & Phillips are live, pushing business men, and are sure of continued success.

TO CAPITALISTS.—By reference to our column of new advertisements capitalists will find an opportunity for investment upon favorable terms. The Calvert Iron Company, of Baltimore, will offer at public sale their rolling mills in Baltimore. The sale will take place at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Baltimore, Thursday, January 26th, 1871, at one o'clock P. M.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. TTHS

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES sold by all druggists.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SNOW last evening.

MANAGER BRAMER left for New York yesterday.

MR. COLEMAN will open the new Opera House on the anniversary of his forty-third birthday.

A LARGE number of bank and insurance elections take place on Monday.

One case in the Central lock-up awaiting transportation to the Work house this morning.

THIRTEEN inebriates were arraigned before Mayor Brush yesterday morning. They got justice.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL will meet in monthly session in the Walton Engine House on next Tuesday evening.

AN English dress coat was stolen from the hotel at the corner of Grant and Seventh avenue on Wednesday evening.

SUBSCRIPTION books to the capital stock of the Ormsby Passenger Railway were opened at the office of Justice Heisel, East Birmingham, yesterday.

YESTERDAY was the Epiphany, and was appropriately celebrated in the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

THE Sixth Annual Convention of the National Union of Bricklayers will meet in Pittsburgh on Monday.

IT is currently reported that two of the best men on the Fire Commission will resign before the close of the present fiscal year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company will be held on Monday.

The police are uniformed at the cost of the city, while the members of the Fire Department have to pay for their toggery.

THE citizens of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards are complaining at the delay in numbering the houses in those wards. An ordinance authorizing the same passed some months since.

THE Councils of 1870 held twenty-four meetings from the date of their organization to December 28th, which is equal to semi-monthly meetings. The Councils for 1869 held twenty-seven meetings.

A LAD named O'Neil was arrested by Officer Gumbert yesterday for stealing an overcoat from the residence of Dr. Coffey on Sixth avenue. He is confined in the lock-up. The coat has been recovered.

MR. IRWIN, a young man, was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill. He was taken before Commissioner Gamble who discharged him.

ON New Year's eve, as William Beeach alleges, he was attacked and severely beaten by John Vetter and others. Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, has issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

STREET CAR No. 34, of the Citizen's Passenger Railway, collided with a brewer's wagon on Penn street yesterday morning, breaking two of the car windows. Nobody hurt.

ALDERMAN NEWBERT issued two warrants yesterday for the arrest of John Kline, who is charged with assault and battery by John B. Weber and John Steiner, of Mifflin township. Kline was arrested and held for a hearing.

PATRICK MCCABE made information before Alderman Humbert, yesterday, against Patrick O'Connor for surety of the peace, alleging that the accused threatened to kill him. The defendant was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

CHARLES THOMPSON and Charles Powers, colored men, were committed to jail by Alderman Humbert yesterday, the former on a charge of larceny and the latter for receiving stolen goods. John Friel, the prosecutor, alleges that Thompson stole his coat and gave it to Powers.

FRED. POCK was arrested and taken before Alderman Nichols, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct, on oath of Jacob Hoss. After a hearing Fred. was required to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

JOHN KOCH and John Streit got into a difficulty in a saloon on Penn street, yesterday, which resulted in a fight. Streit was whipped, and appealed to Alderman Koenig, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Koch on a charge of assault and battery.

ROBERT ACHESON threatened to whip Thomas Young, yesterday, and to prevent him from executing his threat Young made information against him for surety of the peace. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of Acheson.

OFFICER DRESSLER last evening received at Connott's, on Smithfield street, two overcoats belonging to Samuel and James Dunseath, respectively, which were stolen on New Year's Eve. The thieves are not known.

FOUR stolen overcoats were recovered by the Mayor's detectives yesterday. Any one having lost garments of the kind recently should notify the police, as they seem to have a knoch of turning them up.

MAYOR BRUSH committed James Burke to answer a charge of the larceny of an overcoat belonging to Rev. Warner Long, of the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way. Officer James Gumbert arrested the accused.

THE increase in the collection of switch licenses in the city during the two years administration of Mayor Brush was $1,700 greater each year than in 1868. A very creditable showing in this one source of revenue.

AN encounter recently took place between John Gudentman, and Anton Mertz, regarding a niece of Gudentman, which Mertz desires to call upon, and was forbidden by Gudentman. Justice Conrad settled the case.

THURSDAY evening a young lady on her way to the Union Depot requested a boy to carry a bundle for her which contained a fine dress. The boy carried it, and the lady has not seen either the boy or the bundle since.

BALDWIN WALLACE, a farmer, residing in Jefferson township, while riding on horseback over the Brownsville road met with a serious accident. The horse slipped and fell on Mr. Wallace's leg, fracturing it. The injured man was taken to Young's hotel, where the fracture was reduced.

ANTON HEIBEL avers that Jacob Dewalt assaulted and struck him in the eye, and that the same defendant, with several others, threatened to shoot him. Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, has the case in hand.

JOHN ROUSELL, conductor of the Birmingham Railway, while handling a pistol on Thursday night in the car stables, Ormsby borough, was shot through the left hand and in the calf of the leg, by the accidental discharge of one of the barrels. Dr. Rahauser attends him.

THE Butler branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed and ready for operation, as we learn, on the 1st of February. It is proposed, as we further learn, to celebrate the opening by an excursion of the people of Butler to this city, the excursionists to dine at the Union Hotel.

MR. CHAS. B. STRAIN has been elected a member of the Central Board of Education, from the Fifth ward, for three years, in place of P. Clark. Mr. C. W. Lewis comes in as a member of the same board from the Eighteenth ward, in place of James Cuddy, Esq.

PERSONS who remark about the exorbitant expenditures in the police department must recollect that they include the cost of all the clothing worn by the officers, 132; all the coal burned in Wilkins Hall building; salary of janitor, &c., &c. The pay rolls average about $9,500 each month.

Last night a cell in the lock-up contained a woman who for the past three months has been in jail for vagrancy. She was released yesterday morning, when she came directly to the lock-up and asked to be incarcerated. An effort will be made to have her removed to the Poor house.

THE new hall of McPherson Post, No. 117, G. A. R., East Liberty, was dedicated on Thursday night. Rev. Mr. Chapman delivered an address, and remarks were made by Captain Batchelor, Mr. Robert Brier and others. The new officers of the Post, recently elected, will be installed next Thursday evening.

JOHNNY ROBINSON "broke out again," in a saloon on Wood street, on Thursday night. He hurled a tumbler through a mirror, and played smash generally. He was in company with a policeman, who is paid out of the county treasury for conserving the public peace, and yet no attempt was made to arrest him! That police officer is certainly demoralized.

THE hoisting machine at the Central Shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel, Troy and Boston Railroad, which was broken some three weeks since, was sent to this city for repairs, and work at the shaft had to be suspended until this week. During the interval water accumulated in the tunnel to the depth of fifty feet.

THE Fire Commissioners meet on Wednesday next, when the charges of neglect against Assistant Engineer White will be inquired into. The report of the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of losses by fire and insurance during 1870, will then be presented, and we shall be enabled to present it to our readers.

GRISWOLD, who lectures at Library Hall Monday evening, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Press Association, is drawing crowded houses wherever he appears. The Columbus *Journal* speaks of his lecture at that place as follows: "The Fat Contributor's' lecture on Monday evening bristled all over with good points. It was the best lecture of the humorous kind ever delivered in this city."

MAYOR BRUSH has received notice to give up peaceable and quiet possession of Wilkins Hall building on April 1st: the city's lease expiring at that time. The new offices in the new City Hall cannot possibly be completed until July 1st; so the Mayor is endeavoring to secure an extension of the lease until July next ensuing. Unless he succeeds, the Wilkins Hall officers will be "Driven from Home."

ABOUT five o'clock last evening the horses attached to an ice wagon frightened on Fifth avenue, at a piece of ice which fell from the wagon, and ran off. At the intersection of Wood street, the runaways collided with a wagon laden with iron, and one of them, a black stallion, was thrown, one of his legs being broken. Officer Rivers was sent for and shot the horse, at the request of the owner.

PATRICK DIVINE was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Alderman McMasters on oath of Martin Buckner charging him with the larceny of a coat. Divine boarded with the prosecutor who resides in Temperanceville, and a few days since he left, and it is alleged took with him an overcoat belonging to Buckner. Divine was held to bail for a hearing.

THE Republican members of City Councils will meet in caucus this afternoon at two o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled on Tuesday afternoon next. The Councils will hold an adjourned meeting on that day to elect the officers nominated this afternoon, and also to transact such other business as may come before them.

THE Central Board of Education for 1870 will hold its final meeting on next Tuesday afternoon, when City Superintendent Luckey will present his annual report. The report, although quite voluminous, will be found very interesting. Included in the volume will be found photographs of some of our best school houses, besides a brief report from the Principals of the several schools.

THE Mayor asked for an appropriation of $120,000 for the expenses of the police during 1870. The Finance Committee gave him $100,000; ere the close of the fiscal year $30,000 additional will be required, showing that the Mayor was nearer correct than the committee. It must be borne in mind that two months' expenses of 1869 were paid out of the $100,000 appropriated in 1870.

THE annual banquet of the Young Men's Jackson Democratic Association will take place at Mrs. S. A. Morgan's, No. 2 St. Clair street, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. R. W. Guthrie, George I. Whitney, Malcolm Hay, S. C. McLandless, James H. Stewart, T. Brent Swearingen, R. B. Patterson and W. B. Supton, and there is no doubt but that it will be a pleasant and interesting affair.

OFFICER ROGER O'MARA last evening arrested Jas. Williams for the larceny of a ham from Seiberts's grocery, on Penn avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Williams fled when discovered, ran down Penn to Canal street, and tried to escape by dodging among the cars of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He failed, however, and starting down Canal street tried to gain the railroad bridge. He was captured by the officer, however, and lodged in the watch-house for a hearing this morning.

DICK ROBERTS, lodged in jail by Fire Marshal Butler, for arson, appears to have figured in our Courts three years ago, on a similar charge. If we recollect aright officer Robert McCready, then of Mayor Blackmore's detective force, arrested him for firing a stable in the Twelfth ward, by which two horses were burned. Robert jumped off the roof of the Independence engine house and hung by the fingers, in which position he remained until released by the officer. He was tried and acquitted for that offense, after which he was lost sight of.

THE FRANKLIN LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY held their regular quarterly meeting at their new hall last evening. A large, select, and interested audience was present. Every feature of the programme was delightfully rendered, and where all performed their part so creditably, it would be invidious to note special superiority. The members of this society who meet every Friday evening to cultivate their literary talents, are all energetic, persevering and talented young men, as evinced by their admirable proficiency last evening. The officers of the society are: President, F. A. Barr; Vice President, J. A. Kurtz; Treasurer, R. A. Faulkener; Secretary, D. I. Roberts.

List of Unmailable Letters.

	Cents.
Buffington, Hon. J., Kittanning, Pa	3
Gould, Harry, Harrisburg, Pa	3
Neely, James, Palmersville, Pa	3
Pierce & Bryan, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Rose, J. H., Wellsburg, Va	3
Young & Co., East Palestine, Ohio	3

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. H. Hull will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to young men to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, in the Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, (near the gas works) Allegheny. The sermon will be one of special interest, and young men are cordially invited to attend. The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. will be open hereafter on Sabbath day from one o'clock till six, and books and literature suited to the day will be accessible to all. Prayer meeting at four o'clock. Prayer meeting this evening at a quarter to eight o'clock. Subject—"Christ Our Example." Reading Room and Library free to all.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES. Try it.

A FAMILY JEWEL.—Such is the opinion given by those who have used the Singer Sewing Machine, sold by Straw & Morton, at their warerooms, 20 Fifth street. Families wherever it is used, express themselves in flattering terms of its merits, and give the Singer the preference over any in the market. It is decidedly the par-excellence of a family sewing machine, and an examination will convince you in its favor.

MISSIONARY WORK.

First Anniversary of the City Missions To-Morrow Evening.

The first anniversary of the City Missions of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Scovel, on Wood street, to-morrow evening. This Society has been organized for some time, but it is only a year since extra efforts were made to fully carry out the object of its organization. The object of the Mission is to establish and maintain Sabbath schools in needy places, to establish and maintain cottage prayer meetings, to distribute a printed Gospel and to build chapels and maintain preaching in needy districts. A committee composed of many of our most prominent men has been appointed to conduct the work, and everything is being done to advance the cause of religion. The object of the meeting to-morrow night is to make known the wants of this organization, and to explain fully its object, as the Christian community know but little of the design of its organization. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Howard, Robert C. Totten, Esq., and Hon. Robert McKnight. The missionary, Rev. F. C. Faris, will present his report. The exercises will be interspersed with music. Every arrangement has been made to make the exercises unusually interesting, and all who possibly can should attend. At the close of the exercises a collection will be made to meet the wants of the mission, and it is hoped that a liberal amount will be raised.

List Of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending January 3, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 110,637—Reversible latch; Heinrich Dotzenroth, Pittsburgh.
No. 110,656—Knitting machine; Wm. H. H. Hollen, Fostoria.
No. 110,662—Apparatus for the manufacture of Bromine; John J. Jubler, Natrona.
No. 110,690—Lubricating compound; Jacob H. Smyser, Pittsburgh.
No. 110,718—Harvester; Charles M. Young, Meadville.
No. 110,723—Car replacer; David H Ball and John Brooks, Sinnemahoning.
No. 110,752—Quadrat; Wm. Donald, Erie.
No. 110,813—Cut-off valve for steam engines; Geo. S. Young, Clearfield, assignor to himself and A. F. Boynton, same place.
No. 110,814—Mill spindle step; George S. Young, Clearfield, assignor to himself and A. F. Boynton.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 123—Agricultural implement; Hall & Speer, Pittsburgh.
No. 224—Hay elevator and other agricultural implements; Aaron J. Nellis, Pittsburgh.

ASK your druggist for Glycermel of Roses.

ALLEGHENY.

THE best cure for chapped faces, hands and lips. Glycermel of Roses.

Accident on the Railroad.

An old lady, aged seventy years, named Jane Jack, narrowly escaped a fatal accident yesterday morning, while attempting to cross the Fort Wayne track at Verner Station. Mrs. Jack had been residing with her son in Cincinnati the last three months, and a few days ago left that place by way of the Pan Handle Railroad, to visit her daughter, who lives at Verner Station. She arrived in Pittsburgh at an early hour yesterday morning and got on a Western avenue car and rode down to the station in Manchester. She then proceeded to walk on the track towards Verner Station, where her daughter resided. She had almost reached the station when the New Castle Accommodation, due in the city at half-past ten o'clock, came along, when she attempted to cross the tracks, but stumbled and fell, her hand lying on the track. The train ran over it, and completely severed the fingers from the hand. The old lady is an Frenchwoman, and could not speak English, and therefore unable to make known her destination. She was consequently put on the train and taken to the Allegheny depot, when Dr. Buchanan was called and dressed her injuries after which she was removed to Passavant Hospital. The daughter of the unfortunate woman heard of the accident, and called at the hospital in the afternoon, and agreed to permit her to remain there a few days when she will take her home.

Runaway Accident.

A runaway accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Butler Plank Road, near Bennett Station, resulting in the injury of two men, and the destruction of the buggy. The occupants of the buggy were Joseph Robb and John Helbing, both residents of this city, and at the time of the accident were on their way to Sharpsburg. When they reached Bennett Station, the horse took fright at a passing locomotive, and dashed up the road a considerable distance, when the buggy collided with a post and was overturned, throwing the men violently to the ground. They received severe bruises about the head and body, but the injuries are not of a serious character.

Meet for Organization.

The members of the new Board of the Directors of the Poor will meet on Wednesday afternoon next, at three o'clock, for organization. After an organization is effected an election will be held for the position of Secretary to the Board, which promises to be very animated, as there are three or four candidates in the field. From present indications, however, the probabilities are that Mr. Robert McGonnigle, who has been acting in that capacity for the old Board nearly a year past, will be elected.

Tobacco Stolen.

Some time during Thursday night 600 pounds of leaf tobacco were stolen from the yard attached to the tobacco store of Henry Kenneway, on Ohio, near East street. The robbery was not discovered until yesterday morning. The thieves appear to have been frightened away, as there yet remained a considerable amount. No clue.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear in two favorite characters, as *Cousin Joe*, and as *Young Gosling* in "Fox and Goose." He makes his last appearance this evening, and will give three plays—"Among the Breakers," "He's Jack Sheppard," and "Toodles."

VARIETIES THEATER.—At the Varieties matinee this afternoon, Miss Williams will give her wonderful performance with the trained lions, etc., and the great olio company will give choice acts. The usual strong bill will be given to-night.

"INJUN MEAL."—Griswold lectured in Columbus last Monday evening. The *Ohio State Journal* says: "The lecture is full of delicate humor and genial sarcasm and sparkling wit. It is the best humorous lecture ever delivered in this city." The tickets for Mr. Griswold's lecture at Library Hall, next Monday night, are for sale at J. W. Pittock's, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

PERSONAL.—That genial gentleman and fine comedian, J. O. Sefton, was in the city yesterday, on his way to Jersey City, where he intends to revive the "Black Crook." He still enjoys vigorous health.

THE RINK.—Lovers of skating are enjoying themselves to the top of their bent at the Keystone Rink just now. The ice is in splendid condition, and always covered by skaters of all ages and classes. There is to be a grand masquerade and fancy dress carnival on Tuesday evening, which will be a brilliant affair.

Ærated Crackers.
Something new. Sold by All Grocers. TTHS

Pratt's Great Annual Sale
Of books will close for the year to-day at McIlwaines auction room.

Valuable and Reliable.
"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, etc. For Public Speakers and Singers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

Real Estate and Stocks.
A. Leggate's Exchange, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, will have its regular session next Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public sales will embrace that valuable lot corner of North avenue and Federal street, 47 by 70 feet, and 54 shares of the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Railway. Buyers and sellers of real estate should not fail to attend Leggate's Exchange.

Ærated Crackers.
Something new. Sold by all Grocers. TTHS

The India Ale
manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TTHS

Beautiful Statuettes.
The most novel and in every design, can be procured at the China Palace, R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Find Everything Desirable
In the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. It will sew anything from finest lawn to a piece of sole leather, without injury. TTHS tf

French and English China.
In every style and price, is now open for purchasers to examine and select from. R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

In Looking for Holiday presents,
Examine the Weed Sewing Machine, at 116 Market street, before you decide. No present can be more acceptable for a mother, sister or wife. TTHS tf

Family China and Stone Ware,
Of every quality and style, can be procured at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china palace, 100 Wood street, cheaper than any place in this city.

Dangerous Disease.
A cough in itself may not be dangerous; it is rather a prelude to one that has been regarded as almost proverbially fatal—pulmonary consumption. If people were sufficiently cautious, there would be fewer diseases of the lungs and very few of them fatal. But how is this? you will ask. A plain answer settles the whole matter. Take medicine in time; take it when you notice the first cough, or the first pain in your breast. There is no pain without there is something internally wrong, and there is seldom a cough without something wrong with the lungs, or some one of the organs leading thereto; it may be the bronchia; it may be the larynx or the trachea. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will heal any one, or all of them. It costs a trifle to try and that trial may, in your case, as it has done in thousands, save your lungs from permanent injury. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a real genuine medicine; it cannot do harm to the tenderest infant, or the most enfeebled invalid; it is prepared by Dr. Keyser himself, with great care and with an especial view to meet cases of either recent or chronic coughs. If you call on the Doctor at his principal office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, he will examine your lungs and tell you whether it will cure you. Office hours from nine A. M. until one P. M., and from three P. M. until six, and on Saturdays from seven to nine at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. Price $1 50 per bottle. MWS

The Most Complete Sewing Machine
Offered is the Weed. Call at the agency, 116 Market street, and try it yourself. TTHS tf

China Ware for Every One
Can be procured at cheaper rates and in better quality at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china palace, 100 Wood street.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy
Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TTHS*

FOR SALE—
7 CARS PRIME SHELLED CORN,
TO ARRIVE.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

THE CELEBRATED
HOME
Stomach Bitters

Endorsed by More Leading Physicians Than Any Other Bitters Ever Offered to the Public.

Every Physician in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who has examined the formula by which they are prepared, both Allopathy as well as Homeopathy, acknowledges the HOME BITTERS to be superior to any other tonic or stimulant in the country.

Every Family Should have a Bottle.

Read what that eminent and accomplished chemist, Prof. OTTO WUTH, says of these Bitters:

Messrs. JAS. A. JACKSON & CO.,—Gentlemen: I have examined sample of your Home Stomach Bitters, and am fully convinced that it has all the properties claimed by you. I have been shown the receipt according to which it is compounded, and, as far as I could ascertain by careful analysis, I have no doubt but that it is prepared strictly according to that formula, which embraces a variety of the best vegetable tonics known in the Pharmacopeia.
Yours respectfully, O. WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

Mr. E. J. ROBERTS, Agent Home Bitters—Dear Sir: I have examined the preparation called "Home Stomach Bitters," which you sent me, also the formula for its preparation, and from the well known properties of the components, I have no hesitancy in recommending it to the favorable consideration of those desiring or needing anything in the line of a *stimulant or stomachic*.
B. F. DRAKE, A. M., M. D.
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1870.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent Home Bitters—Dear Sir: I have examined the formula used in preparing "Home Bitters," and can recommend the use of it as a safe and reliable Tonic, when needed by the wants of the system or an enfeebled constitution.
D. H. WILLARD, M. D.
Allegheny City, October 25, 1870.

I have seen a Formula of the Home Bitters, and judging from the ingredients I believe it excels all others as a Tonic, Invigorator and Recuperant; also a preventative to Miasmatic Fevers. The ingredients are simple, yet when combined, they make a grand remedial agent.
WM. CLOWES, M. D.
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

For Sale by all Respectable Druggists and Grocers.

E. J. ROBERTS,
Wholesale Agent for Western Pennsylvania,
NO. 74 WOOD STREET,
ws PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers.......HENDERSON & CANNING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 7, 1871.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE MATINEE.
The performance will commence with
COUSIN JOE.
Cousin Joe.......Mr. J. S. Clarke.
To conclude with the new farcial comey of
FOX AND GOOSE.
Young Gosling.......Mr. John S. Clarke.
SATURDAY EVENING, last appearance of Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, for which occasion he will appear in three pieces.
AMONG THE BREAKERS,
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD
And TOODLES.
Monday Evening—Mr. FRANK MAYO.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.......Manager.
Popular Matinee this Saturday, 2:30.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT SHOW FOR ALL.
The Triple New Variety Troupe, nightly drawing crowded houses, with the Lady Lion Enchantress, and her Camels, Lions and Pumas; 8 first-class Ethiopian Minstrels. Also, the Romellie Gymnastic Girls. Greatest show of the times. Monday night another New Troupe.

ORPHANS' FAIR,
Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION.......25 CENTS.

Keystone Rink,
Open Day and Night.
ADMISSION.......30 CENTS.
CHILDREN.......15 CENTS.
LOOK OUT FOR
Grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Carnival on Tuesday.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
Eighth U. P. Church,
COR. VAN BRAAM AND LOCUST STS.,
FOR BENEFIT OF BUILDING FUND.
Open Every Afternoon and Evening
tf

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Hall.
THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
A. MINOR GRISWOLD,
POPULARLY KNOWN AS
THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR,
WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE PRESS ASSOCIATION, ON
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1871.
Subject—"INJUN MEAL."
Admission—Seats in Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cents; Balcony, 50 cents.
Plan of Hall at Pittock's Book Store, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, where Reserved Seats are for sale.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington and Jefferson College.
Next Session Open Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1871.
Full Faculty in attendance and complete facilities for a thorough CLASSICAL or SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.
For information address PRESIDENT HAYS,
TTHS Washington, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, January 4th.
The Buildings have been erected and Furnished complete, at a cost of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Very Thorough Instruction is given in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Courses.
Two Graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the Departments of MATHEMATICS and CIVIL ENGINEERING.
☞ Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to
CHAS. H. PAULSON,
80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE'S
Fluid Extracts,
SUGAR COATED PILLS
AND
GRANULES.
EQUAL TO ANY MADE,
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
City and Country Druggists
WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US.
We have Constantly on Hand a Full Assortment.

McClarran
& McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
Agents for Pittsburgh.
☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE. S

TREES, TREES.
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees.
Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubbery,
Conover's Colossal,
Asparagus,
Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of
Imported Bulbous Roots,
Wholesale and Retail, by
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
ws 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

PHTHISIS,
OR
CONSUMPTION!

The disease usually known as Consumption in which the Lungs are mainly the organs effected, sweeps annually to the grave more victims than any other within the catalogue of human ills; and the man who proposes to treat it effectually, must expect, at least to a limited extent, to resist more than the ordinary share of public opinion opposed to that belief. Yet we do not know that it ought to have sufficient weight in deterring him from the discharge of a duty to his fellow men which involves the health and lives of thousands.

We are satisfied, from past experience, that Consumption is as curable as any other disease, and that we have discovered a remedy in

Dr. KEYSERS LUNG CURE,

Which, with other remedies to meet the various indications that arise in Consumption, will always prevent its development and in many cases will cure it after it has been developed. We are prepared to prove this with evidence from persons who have been cured by our treatment and Lung Cure. The witnesses are near at hand, and can be appealed to by all who are disposed to doubt what we say. An objection often made to our treatment and medicine is that we advertise it in the newspaper. Now what real difference is there in advertising in a newspaper or by merely saying: "We cured such and such a person of Consumption?" We will tell you. The newspaper conveys the facts to thousands and tens of thousands, whilst in the other way, it is merely related to one or two individuals at a time. If the truth were known, and the motives searched that actuate those who make such objections, we think it would be ascertained that the motives are unworthy ones, or that the persons themselves know nothing of us or of our treatment.

The best evidence of our ability to cure Consumption, ought to be, the testimony of those who have tried our treatment and have been cured by it; not those who have never tried it and consequently know nothing of it. Another objection often made is, that we keep our remedies a secret; that is, that we don't tell how or what it is made of. We certainly have no incentive to make known without compensation, the knowledge that we have labored years to acquire. No reasonable person would expect us to do so.

And many of those who make such objections, would, we fear, withhold even "with parsimonious phrase" the credit belonging to so valuable preparation.

We doubt very much whether any one, even in advanced stages of Consumption, have ever taken DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE without some benefit. In the ordinary Coughs and Throat Affections incident to a climate as variable as ours, it will cure very speedily by a very plain and easily explained action; that is of removing obstructions, allaying irritation, and dissolving and carrying out of the system, through nature's outlets, the morbid accumulations which clog and impede proper respiration.

Most persons who know anything of medicine, are doubtless acquainted with the fact that health consists in the harmony and equilibrium of all the functions of the body. We propose, however, to treat of the lungs and the causes that lead to their disease, and the use of our remedies as a cure—especially DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, valuable in itself, more valuable than any single remedy; for the reason that we have stated in a former part of this article; that is, it opens out and removes obstruction, carries off the phlegm mucous that block up the air cells of the lungs, and, while it is doing so, does not weaken the system in any manner, but acts as a genial tonic and alterative, lessening the cough, loosening and dissolving the expectoration, healing the ulcerations, and at the same time giving tone to the stomach, and stimulating the torpid Liver to a regular action. We have long since lost all confidence in the blue pill and calomel theory of cure, not only in the diseases of the lungs, but in all others. We think our experience in the application of remedies ought to enable us to use a discriminating judgment in their regard, and the conclusion at which we have arrived amounts to about this, that they have never cured anything. In the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE we have known the most astonishing cures—cures, too after long and tedious medical treatment had proved unavailing; oftentimes DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has accomplished the cure alone without even as much as a dose of any other medicine, and this, too, in bad cases, or at least supposed to be so by those long practiced in the medical art, to keep back my Lung Cure, with these facts staring them in the face and with numerous testimonies of credible witnesses in its favor, one of which we append, through a mawkish fear that advertising is undignified, I would consider myself not only as acting foolishly unwise, but even worse than that, as hiding under a bushel what the world needs and is daily in want of.

A REMARKABLE CURE

OF CONSUMPTION. About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe attack of lung disease which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, believed to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both of my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter, and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I cannot believe otherwise than that my lungs were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and consequent loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; as I stated before, as near as I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure and other medicines about one year ago last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christina Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your skill and treatment you restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well, if not better, to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons as well as my own immediate kindred, to be an entirely hopeless case of consumption, just such a one as would never recover, and most of them to whom I talked about it predicted I would never get well, and I now believe I never would if I had heeded all the proffered advice which was given me, whether it was well meant or otherwise.

I will here state that from the first application made to you, I believed in your medicine, and never for once doubted your skill, and that I adhered to your advice from the beginning with the strictest fidelity, although I must admit that, owing to the importunities from various sources, doubts were thrown into my mind, and my hope failed me. I never can be too thankful that I had the steadfastness and perseverance, notwithstanding those importunities, to confine myself exclusively to your treatment until it cured me. When I first commenced your treatment I lived in Sharpsburg, and my condition was well known to many persons there, among whom was Peter Prager, Cashier of the Sharpsburg Bank, who called one day with you when you called to see me; at that time I had got over the worst of my sickness, although I was still weak and coughed a great deal, especially night and morning.

Often during my sickness I used to expectorate cheesy particles of matter, which you, as well as other persons said, were portions of tubercle which came from the lungs. The medicine you gave me was mostly Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, to strengthen and purify the blood with other medicines at times, which you told me were to improve the condition of my stomach, and help keep up the strength of my system. I suppose I must have taken over fifty bottles of Lung Cure, and I am to-day in better health than before I took sick, and under Providence, I attribute it to your Lung Cure and treatment.

I had often been told that I had the Consumption, and that it was incurable, and I believe if it had not been for you and your Lung Cure I would never have recovered.

I feel it incumbent on me to make these facts known for the benefit of other sufferers, whom I have no doubt feel an anxiety, as I did, to get well. My residence is with my son-in-law, William A. Rhoades, No. 287 Western avenue, where I will be glad to communicate any further particulars of my case that may be of interest to the afflicted.
ANNA BRADLEY,
At Wm. A. Rhodes', 287 Western avenue.

Price, $1 50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. KEYSER and he will send four bottles to any address by express.

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The Lot fronts on Boyle street 280 feet, running back 175 feet to an alley.
The MACHINERY is nearly new and of the most approved description.
The main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes near the property, and the Wharves are but three squares distant. Cumberland bituminous coal is delivered by railroad within one square of the works. An unfailing supply of pure water is furnished by the artesian well.
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